The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8144.—VOL L. FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, East Maitland, Mrs. C. Whittaker, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at Woodlands, Denman, Mrs. George White, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at Marulan, Mrs. Alured D. Faunce, of a daughter, stillborn.

DEATHS.

On the 21st May, by drowning, at Palmer's Island, Clarence River, Angus Watterson, son of Mr. John Watterson, farmer, late of Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 8 years. "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

On the 10th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. T. Durrell, 146, Harris-street, Pyrmont, Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, late of London, England, after a long and painful illness, aged 69 years.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of his parents, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, Edward, the fourth son of Mr. John Rowley, aged 23 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to AUCKLAND direct.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail steamship PRINCE ALFRED, G. PONSONBY, commander, will be despatched THIS DAY, July 15th, at 6 p.m.
Goods for Napier transhipped at Auckland.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—BALCLUTHA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE (for passengers only), THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4, taking English mails ex Madras.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5. No cargo received after 4 p.m.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per DIAMANTINA.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY, 19th instant.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—YARRA YARRA, 26th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 21st instant.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship URARA, for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), at 10 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 4.30.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, on SATURDAY. Apply on board, at Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY, the CARNATION, J. SMITH, master, on SATURDAY EVENING.
O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

WILLIAM and ANNE, for SHELLHARBOUR, THIS DAY, at noon. HODGSON and BLAKEY, agents.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—MARGARET. Freight or passage, RODDAM and LESLIE'S Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The clipper ketch MORNING STAR, INGLIS, master, is now receiving cargo. Sails THIS MORNING. Freight or passage apply to W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—The JANET DIXON will receive cargo THIS EVENING. Apply at Wright's [illegible]

[illegible] RICHMOND RIVER, [illegible] will receive cargo THIS EVENING. W. [illegible]

FOR RICHMOND RIVER TRADE.—[illegible] TO-MORROW [illegible] Wharf [illegible]

[illegible] for MANNING RIVER.—For [illegible] passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

[illegible] VESSEL for BRISBANE.—[illegible] BUONAPARTE is now [illegible] quickly dispatched.
[illegible] or passage apply on board, [illegible] to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and [illegible]

[illegible] VESSEL for PORT DENISON.—The clipper schooner WA[illegible], master, will commence loading on MONDAY.
[illegible] or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

[illegible] PORT DENISON, with dispatch, [illegible] BRISBANE or ROCKHAMPTON, [illegible] ment offer, [illegible] new A1 schooner RESTLESS, [illegible] master, clears at the Customs THIS DAY [illegible] TO-MORROW.
[illegible] or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and [illegible] to R. TOWNS and CO.

[illegible] ROCKHAMPTON.—The [illegible] ANAN. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, [illegible]

[illegible] ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The favourite [illegible] OTAGO, JOHNSON, master, [illegible] Wharf, Liverpool-street. For freight or [illegible] J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

[illegible] HOBART TOWN direct.—The regular trader [illegible] LANDER, 190 tons register, HUGH [illegible] is detained in consequence of the inclement [illegible] FRIDAY, 15th instant.
[illegible] are requested to inspect her superior [illegible]
[illegible] ....
[illegible] ....
[illegible] or passage apply on board, [illegible] to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON [illegible] place.

FOR AUCKLAND.—To follow the [illegible] favourite regular trader CONSTANCE, [illegible] commander, having a large [illegible], will be quickly despatched.
[illegible] or passage apply on board, at [illegible] to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

[illegible] SHIPPERS OF HORSES.—FOR CALCUTTA.—The clipper ship SANDRINGHAM, [illegible] RIPPON, commander, [illegible] has fine roomy 'tween decks [illegible]
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail 1st August [illegible] years, River-built ship NORTH[illegible] W. SYMINGTON, commander, [illegible] passage, having splendid accommodation [illegible], apply to MOLISON and BLACK, [illegible]

FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT, to sail about the [illegible]—The new A1 600 ton clipper [illegible] NEWTON, commander, has first-rate [illegible] for passengers.
[illegible] passage, apply to CAPTAIN NEWTON [illegible] Campbell's Wharf; or to [illegible] BAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO.—For Passengers.—The A1 [illegible] vessel AMATEUR, 450 tons, CHARLES [illegible] commander, offers good accommodation for [illegible] passengers.
[illegible] passage apply on board; or to [illegible]

FOR LONDON.—The splendid A1 clipper ship EDITH BYRNE, 744 tons register, GEORGE RAILWAY, commander, having nearly all her cargo alongside and on board, will sail on or about 20th July.
Has one stern cabin and two side cabins disengaged.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO. or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WANTED, to Charter a small VESSEL, about 160 tons, for the Richmond River. Terms apply to J. S. BERRY, ironmonger, 656, George-street, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
EDEN.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGA.—BLACK SWAN, on THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer on 28th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.
These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and p.m.
On SUNDAY.
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite A1 passenger ship JASON, 877 tons, G. STUART, commander will leave about 5th AUGUST for the London November wool sales. For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FOR LONDON direct.—The British ship MAHA RANEE, A1 at Lloyds, Captain Ritson, to sail about the beginning of August. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The Hanoverian brig JOHANN UND HEINRICH, 240 tons, Captain SIEFKEN. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

CHARTER.—☞ WANTED, VESSELS, for the conveyance of coals to Auckland.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SALE, a smart clipper SCHOONER, will carry 90 tons on 6 feet 6 inches water, remarkably well found, and admirably suited for the corn trade; can bring 2750 bushels. This little craft, being very fast, can always command freight.
J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The clipper barque, ONWARD, now on the way from Melbourne; built at St. John's, N.B., and classed A1 for seven years, from July, 1863; copper-fastened and metalled with Muntz metal; 313 tons register, 403 tons builder's measurement. Her last voyage from Melbourne to Newcastle was made in four days and a half. For further particulars apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The first-class clipper barque SOUTHERN CROSS, built at Hobart Town under special inspection, of best description well seasoned blue gum, extra copper-fastened, and equal in every respect to a 12 years A1 ship at Lloyd's; has recently come off the Patent Slip, where her yellow metal has been extensively repaired, and the hull caulked all over from the copper upwards; is well found in every respect, carries a large cargo, and sails fast; is now discharging at the Market Wharf. Register tonnage, 323; length, 113 feet; breadth, 23 feet 6-10ths; depth, 17 feet.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR SALE, the Clipper Brig ZISKA, about 300 tons burthen, built at Holyhead under special survey; classed A1 at Lloyd's for twelve years; is in first-rate order, and might be sent to sea at a day's notice. Fitted with 1500 gallon water tank; Cunnyngham's patent reefing topsails, and in every respect admirably adapted for an Eastern trader. She now lies in Johnstone's Bay, where she may be inspected. Apply to Captain M'KINLAY, Looke's Wharf, Balmain.

FOR SALE.—The first-class barque NAUTILUS, built at Launceston, Tasmania, sails very fast, has just delivered cargo from Adelaide without stain on a single bag, carries 240 tons wheat; the sails, standing and running rigging all in first-rate order; was recently new metalled, will shift without ballast, and is admirably adapted for intercolonial trade. Register tonnage, 166; length, 93 4-10ths; breadth, 20 9-10ths; depth, 12 9-10ths.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

SHIP SANDRINGHAM, from London, will discharge at Campbell's Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES without delay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored, at the risk and expense of whom it may concern. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
Captain Rippon will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written order.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

SHIP ROYAL ALICE, from LONDON.—Consignees will please PASS ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay, and take notice that, any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of, cargo, after the same is landed. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
SAUNDERS and CO., agents, Lyons-buildings.

SHIP ROSCOTE, from LIVERPOOL.—All ACCOUNTS or Claims against the above named vessel must be rendered in duplicate, by noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

SHIP EDITH BYRNE, from NEW YORK.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel are to be rendered in duplicate to the office of the undersigned before noon on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, or they will not be recognised. R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

TO MASTER RIGGERS.—TENDERS will be received until noon of SATURDAY, 16th instant, for RIGGING the ship PRINCE CONSORT. For particulars apply to the undersigned. JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors of the above company will be held at their offices, Sussex-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864; of electing a Director in the room of the Hon. Charles Kemp (who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election); also, of two Auditors; of declaring a dividend; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice to the Board, in writing, at least fourteen days before the day of election.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 29th June, 1864.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Half-yearly ordinary MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July instant, to receive the directors' report for the half-year ending 30th June, and for the election of two directors.
Candidates for seats at the Board are required to give twenty one days' notice in writing at the head offices of the company of their intention to offer themselves for election.
The Books of Transfer will be closed on the 22nd, and will remain closed until the 30th instant.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE SPAIGHT, secretary.
July, 1864.

MORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Fourth Half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of the Moruya Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, Spring-street, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, to elect a Director and an Auditor, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.
Spring-street, 13th July, 1864.

TO J. RUSSELL JONES, Esq., Chairman of the Marrickville Municipal Council.—Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of the Marrickville Municipality, do most respectfully to request that you will convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of the above municipality for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirability of establishing a non-vested National School.

(Signed) John Beer	J. C. Thornthwaite.
William Harris	Robert Kell
William Mosely	J. R. Chambers
Charles M. Smedley	Josiah Perry
A. Mitchell	J. W. Rice.

To Mr. John Beer and the other gentlemen signing the above requisition.
Gentlemen,—In compliance with the above request, I hereby convene a MEETING of the inhabitants of the Marrickville Municipality, to be held at the Council Chambers, Addison Road, on MONDAY next, the 18th July instant, at 7 o'clock p.m.
Yours, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL JONES.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of MICHAEL MORRIS, he will hear from his brother EDWARD MORRIS,—native of Plumbridge, county Tyrone, Ireland—by applying at 253, Kent-street, on or before the 15th.

MR. EDGAR WRIGHT, formerly editor of MINING JOURNAL, Melbourne, send address to W. M., HERALD Office.

MR. PLUMMER, who arrived on the 12th instant by the Royal Alice, is requested to CALL at Mr. MADDEN'S, York-street, as a friend wishes to see him there.

MR. ALEXANDER AMOS, from Melbourne, will oblige by calling upon C. MAYES, 394, George-st.

MICHAEL MORRISSEY, who left Sydney about ten months ago, please write to your sister CATHERINE, who is anxious to hear from you. Any information respecting him will be most thankfully received by her, at Mr. MILLS', chemist, Newtown.

SHOULD this meet the eye of JOHN TUCKER, late of Rydon Kingsteington, Devonshire, and who came out to Hobart Town in the summer of 1854, he will hear of his SISTER who is now in Sydney, by applying to Captain WHITEWAY, ship Edith Byrne; or to TOWNS and CO.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th June ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Management,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 8th July.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the localities of Paddington, Woolloomooloo, and other adjoining districts, is, THIS DAY, OPENED, at No. 148, South Head Road (North side) for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 18th May, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank has been opened TO-DAY, at Muswellbrook, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, July 11, 1864.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING of this Society will be held at the Schoolhouse, Castlereagh-street, THIS EVENING, the 15th instant, at 7 p.m.
His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG Bart., will preside.
All who are interested in a society which has for its object the relief of the distressed among the "Educated Classes" are particularly requested to attend, in the hope that the more the usefulness of this society becomes known, the greater will be the support which it will receive.
H. G. DOUGLASS, GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretaries.

UNITED CHOIR, TEMPERANCE HALL.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the ELEMENTARY CLASS are requested to attend THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, as after that evening no fresh members can be admitted to this branch of the choir.
T. B. ROLIN, Hon. Sec.

TO THE OPERATIVE PAINTERS' SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the Members will be held at the Pelican Hotel, South Head Road, THIS EVENING, July 15th, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration business of importance. By order of the Committee appointed.

MR. HENRY KENDALL will deliver a LECTURE in aid of the relief fund for the sufferers by the floods, in St. Peter's Schoolroom, Cook's River, THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 15th instant. Subject: "The Philosophy of Love." Doors open at half-past 7 p.m. Admission 1s.; children 6d.

FLOODS RELIEF FUND.—LECTURE by the Rev. F. HIBBERD, This Evening, at Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock.

MASONIC HALL.—The Rev. F. HIBBERD will re-deliver, by request, his LECTURE on "Great Results from Small Beginnings," THIS EVENING, at the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN CALDWELL, Esq., M.L.A., will preside.
Admission free. A collection at the close on behalf of the Floods Relief Fund.

MASONIC HALL.—LECTURE THIS EVENING. Admission free.

SURRY HILLS Y. M. MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—Vocal Music Class Weekly Meeting postponed to 22nd instant.
J. ABBOTT, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cards of Membership for the Quarter, commencing July 1st, are now ready for issue. Subscription, 5s. For further information apply to the secretary.
JOHN T. HOBBS.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Adjourned DEBATE, THIS EVENING—"From which does man derive the greater knowledge—reading or observation?" Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

GLEBE AND PARRAMATTA-STREET PENNY BANK.—Until further notice, this Bank will NOT be opened on Friday evenings (the Volunteer office having been given up), but, as hitherto, every MONDAY EVENING, at St. Barnabas' Schoolroom.
JOHN H. GOODLET, hon. sec.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—The Provisional Committee having now determined upon a HOUSE for the Club, persons who were in communication with the undersigned with respect to the situation of manager, are requested to send in their offers in writing.
M. FITZPATRICK.

CHAMPION AMATEUR SCULLERS' RACE.—CONNER versus GALBRAITH.—J. CONNER begs to inform his friends that he has engaged the steamer HERALD to follow the Race. Leaves the Circular Quay at half-past 2 sharp on SATURDAY, 16th instant.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Intercolonial Rifle Match.—Notice to Competitors.—The following arrangements have been made for the selection matches:—
SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at all the ranges, commencing at 11 a.m.
Every succeeding SATURDAY at the same time, excepting when a parade is held.
E. W. WARD, J. GRAFTON ROSS, Honorary Secretaries.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Shot-practice will be carried on at Dawes' Battery TO-MORROW, Saturday, 16th, at 3 p.m. Undress uniform, without carbines or side-arms.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain.
Assistant-Inspector Volunteer Artillery.

£20 PREMIUM.—The Council of the Acclimatisation Society will give the above premium for the best ESSAY (to be approved of by the Council) on the Cultivation, Management, and Manufacture of Tobacco, in New South Wales.
All Essays to be sent to the Secretary, 125, Elizabeth-street.

PHRENOLOGY.—Character from handwriting.—Enclose specimen and 13 penny stamps. Upwards of 1000 letters have been received and answered. Character from the organs or portrait, 1s. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-st.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS will be published TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, July 16th, and will contain the following engravings:—
Several Views of the Recent Floods at Windsor and Maitland
Native Funeral on the Murray
The Disaster to the "Prince Consort"
Kangaroo Hunting
The Nardoo Plant
Governor Phillip's House, in Pitt-street
Portrait of the late Hon. Richard Heales.
Also, the Month's Summary of News to the date of publication, and the following articles:—
Advertising for a Wife
Notes on Authors and Books
An Australian Shepherd and an English Peer.
CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO., general printers, 140, Pitt-street; or GORDON and GOTCH, wholesale and advertising agents, Hunter-street, Sydney.

SEE PUNCH, PUNCH. FRIDAY, July 15th.
HOLROYD—PAST and PRESENT.

THE SYRIAN DESERT, and THE OASIS OF OFFICE.
PUNCH, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, July 15th.

FAMILY READING.—The SYDNEY MAIL contains each week amusing and instructive Tales adapted for old and young people.

READING FOR THE BUSH.—"Memoirs of Jane Cameron, a Female Convict." A reprint of this new and highly entertaining work will be found in the SYDNEY MAIL.

SEWING MACHINE TAUGHT, and work done. Mrs. MEAD, Lower Domain Lodge.

BURTON'S CIRCUS.—VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, the following Grand Programme will be introduced:—
Mons. KLAER'S Little Poodles and Trained Spaniel.
Master WATERMAN, on the Fiery Courser.
The Double Trapeze.
Mr. GILLHAM, the Native Horseman, on his black mare Breda. Mr. Burton will introduce his beautiful pony, Beeswing. Mons. Klaer's Act La Tranka Espanol. Miss Josephine Christy and Mr. Gillham, in their admired equestrian poses.
The great Clown Jerry Blossom will appear, with Hans Von Troupleghest, in the Groves of Blarney.
Mr. Gaynor, the Olympic Youth, in his great performance.
Young Rodolph, in his novel entertainments on the decanters.
Master Waterland and his little Pony Tiny, in his scene of Dash and Dare.
Mons Klaer's well-trained Dogs and Monkeys.
Mr. Gillham as the English Foxhunter.
To conclude with French Vaulting.

MR. BURTON, in announcing his last GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE next SATURDAY, has very great pleasure in stating that it will be under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency Sir JOHN and LADY YOUNG, who have signified their intention of honouring the theatre with their presence.

NOTICE.—Mr. BURTON has the honour to announce that he has concluded an engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY with that great artiste BARTINE, whose graceful and astonishing performance on the flying trapeze and corde volante caused so much excitement in Sydney two years ago.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES DILLON.
Second Night (by request) of THE BELLRINGERS, with Mr. C. STEWART and Miss H. GORDON.
THIS EVENING, Friday, the powerful play of the GAMESTER.
Mr. Beverley .... Mr. C. DILLON.
Mrs. Beverley .... Mrs. C. DILLON.
To be followed by a GRAND CONCERT by the BELLRINGERS, Miss H. GORDON, and Mr. C. STEWART.
To conclude with Charles Matthews' farce of LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Jones Robinson Brownsmith .... Mr. Bartlett.
Doors open at 7, curtain rises at half past 7.
PIT ONE SHILLING.

TO-MORROW MORNING.—Performance of the BELLRINGERS, with the Farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.—FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mrs. CHARLES DILLON.

MONDAY.—BENEFIT of Mr. SAM. HOWARD.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER'S Benefit, TUESDAY next, July 19th.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.—Representing the Royal Family, Napoleon III, Empress Eugenie, the Pope, Garibaldi, Presidents Lincoln and Davis, Judgment of Solomon, and many others; also, the striking tableau representing the terrific conflict between GARDINER, and troopers MIDDLETON and HOSIE.
Also, the murderer and ruffian MORGAN, has just been added.
Admission, 1s.; children, half-price.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

THE LANCASHIRE BELLRINGERS, CHARLES STEWART, and Miss HARRIET GORDON, at Balmain, on 16th; Parramatta, 19th instant.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK and SON give Private LESSONS to ladies and gentlemen in all the NEW DANCES, including the Prince Imperial Quadrilles, at their rooms, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North. Class days as usual. Private families and schools attended.

ADVICE GRATIS, daily, from 10 to 11, by a duly qualified Physician. 333, Pitt-st., near School of Arts.

COMBIE and BURT, Importers and Commission Agents, Queen-street, Auckland.

COLONIAL TWEED, superior quality and finish, manufactured by O. B. EBSWORTH, Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

CARTES DE VISITE, 7 for 10s., 3 for 5s., at METCALF'S, next the Victoria Theatre.

CARTES DE VISITE, 1 for 4s., 2 for 5s., 4 for 7s. 6d., 6 for 10s., 12 for 18s. SCHROEDER, Haymarket.

CARTE DE VISITES—two, 5s.; four, 7s. 6d.; six, 10s.; twelve, 18s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

CHARLES RUDD and CO., 454, George-street, importers of Gloves, Hosiery, and Outfitting Goods of every description.

DR. CARROLL at Mrs. MARTIN'S, Hyde Park House, King-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Steam Flour Mills, Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street.

JOHN BRADY, Wholesale Grocer and Tea Dealer, 576, George-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—KEEP and PARSONS from 99, York-street, to 393, 395, and 397, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

POULTRY DINNERS, with Soup, Pastry, &c., &c., at the nominal charge of 2s., EVERY DAY, at a quarter past 1 o'clock. Post Office Hotel.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 328, George street.—Examinations given daily by Mr. KELLEY.

SYDNEY EYE and EAR INSTITUTION. From 9 to 12, or at 3, to Dr. BERNCASTLE, 229, Macquarie-st.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

W. WILLINGTON to Pickford's, London, per Edith Byrne: small parcels 1s. Prince-st., Sydney.

MONEY to LEND on real property, small sums. Apply W. REDMAN, solicitor, 199, York-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a Red COW, branded O near shoulder. G. DAVIS, Newtown.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a Brown and White Poodle DOG, with collar and name attached. Any one bringing the same to Italian Hotel, Barrack and Clarence streets, will receive the above reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a COCKATOO PARROT. Any person returning the same at No. 11, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, will receive the above reward.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Miller's Point, a Scotch TERRIER PUP, about four months old; and if returned to Mrs. HARRIS, Miller's Point, will receive the above reward.

LOST, Rough Blue TERRIER Ratter. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to 479, George-street.

LOST, a gold BROOCH with photographic likeness. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Mr. PORTER'S, chemist, 324, George-street.

MAP LOST.—A Map of the Estate of Thomas Icely, Esq., in the County of Bathurst, on the scale of one inch to a mile, having been borrowed and not returned, the person in whose possession it may now be, will oblige by returning it to the Australian Club.

FOUND, a PONCHO, south end of Crown-street. The owner can have it by applying at 6, Lansdowne-street, Surry Hills.

STRAYED to my house on yesterday, a small white curly DOG, with brown ears, with collar on his neck; name, Edward Wady. The owner can have it, on paying expenses, by applying at No. 118, Clarence-street.

CAUTION.—Clergymen and others are hereby cautioned against solemnizing marriage for my son EDWARD INNOCENT GOULD, without my consent, he being under age. Signed—ANN YARKER.

EMILY ALLEN, who was taken up on charge of stealing a pair of boots from Mr. Cooke, is not Emily Allen, stepdaughter of Mr. STEPHEN ALLEN, Castlereagh-street.

FAT BULLOCKS.—Prime grass-fed Bullocks, bred by Charles Reynolds, Esq., of Tocal, and now on view at THE STABLES, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

WE HAVE This Day finally transferred to Mr. J. B. NORTH the remaining assets of the estate of the late firm of G. S. LEATHES and CO.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
Sydney, 13th July.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—☞ Ornamental Plants, Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., very choice, for private SALE, by Mr. M. MAGILL, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. John Solomon, 309, George-street, THIS DAY and SATURDAY.

CAMDEN RELIEF FUND.—Mr. J. P. OLLIS is informed by Mr. David Bell that the amount of subscriptions received by him towards the above, viz., £15 14s. (out of £40 16s. promised), together with the names of those gentlemen who have paid, will be found lying at the Commercial Bank.

THE FLOODS.—SUBSCRIPTIONS received at this Office for the distressed in the Flooded Districts:—Subscriptions already advertised, £926 8s. Mr. Michael Boylson, £2 2s; Mr. J. D. Jones, £2 2s; Mr. Griffith Jones, 5s; Mr. L. Jones, 5s; Dr. S. Harris, £2; Mrs. Hollingdale, £1; Miss and Master Hollingdale, 10s 6d.
HERALD Office, July 11th, 1864.

CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, on behalf of the Treasurers of the Central Flood Relief Committee, begs thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of several packages of clothing in aid of the sufferers by the late floods from the following—
Mrs. H. Moore, Mrs. Robertson, and Miss Porter, 1 package; Captain Kendall, 1 package; and 12 pairs of men's boots from Mr. Samuel Hicking, 246, George-street.
JOHN CALDWELL.
July 14th.

GENERAL FLOOD RELIEF.—For the purpose of receiving articles of wearing apparel, &c., for the sufferers from the late floods, a room has been placed at the disposal of the Committee, next Mr. Caldwell's, in Pitt-street, where contributions will be received.
W. HANSON, Hon. Secretary.

JUDITH, LADY MONTEFIORE MEMORIAL FUND, for the Building and Endowment of a Convalescent Home.

The Rev. A. B. DAVIS gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations in aid of the above noble object, and will be thankful for any others that may be forwarded to him previous to the departure of the out-going Mail.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Emanuel	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. S. Hoffnung	2	2	0
Mr. D. L. Levy	2	2	0
Mrs. D. L. Levy	1	1	0
Mr. Abraham Cohen	1	1	0
Mrs. B. Francis	1	1	0
Mr. Moses Moss	1	1	0
Montague Levey	1	1	0
Mrs. Montague Levey	1	1	0
Mr. M. Alexander	1	1	0
Philip Hart	1	1	0
E. A. Levy	1	1	0
H. E. Cohen	1	1	0
S. Goodman	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. E. Benjamin, Melbourne	2	2	0
Mr. Cruilby, Melbourne	2	2	0
Mr and Mrs. J. N. Isaacs	1	1	0
Miss Isaacs	0	10	6
Mr. Isaac Simmons	0	10	6
Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis	1	1	0
Mr. Lewis Moss	0	10	6
Louis Phillips	0	10	6
David Levi	0	10	6
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phillips	1	0	0
Mr. Solomon Levey	0	10	6
Miss Lizzie Davis	0	10	6
Mr. Alexander Myers	0	10	6
C. Cantor	0	10	6
Bernard Levi	1	1	0
John Solomon	0	10	6
Messrs. Cohen, Brothers, and Co.	1	1	0
Mr. Isaacs, Melbourne	0	10	6
Mrs. Elizabeth Isaacs	1	1	0
Mr. M. Goulston	1	1	0
Moss C. Cohen	1	1	0
Mrs. Moss Cohen	0	10	6
Miss Benjamin	0	10	6
Mrs. W. Speer	1	0	0
Mr. Harris Nelson	1	1	0

8, Barrack-street, July 14th.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned JOHN MOORE, JOSEPH SCHOLES, and ROBERT SCHOLES, carrying on business as general storekeepers at Armidale and Inverell, under the style or firm of John Moore and Company, was this day DISSOLVED by effluxion of time.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1864.
(Signed)
JOHN MOORE,
JOSEPH SCHOLES,
ROBERT SCHOLES.
Witness—ROBERT PAYNE, solicitor, Armidale.

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, hereby authorise and request all persons indebted to the late firm of John Moore and Co., carrying on business at Armidale and Inverell, to pay their respective DEBTS to Mr. JOHN MOORE, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge.
And the said JOHN MOORE is also authorised to satisfy the outstanding liabilities of the said firm.
(Signed)
JOSEPH SCHOLES
ROBERT SCHOLES.
Witness—ROBERT PAYNE, solicitor, Armidale.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF H. M'ALPIN, Muswellbrook.—TENDERS for the Stock-in-Trade and Book Debts of the well-known stores in occupation of the above, at Muswellbrook; also for the Store, Dwelling-house, and Land, are invited by the undersigned.
The stock comprises the usual general assortment of goods to be found in a first-class country store.
Undeniable title will be given to store, dwelling-house, and landed property, the same being registered under Torrens' Act.
The whole of the above are covered by fire insurances, and policies will be endorsed to purchasers.
Principals only will be dealt with, and liberal terms given.
Tenders will be received up to 1st August, to be addressed to the undersigned, care of HYAM and CO.
S. L. BENSUSAN, FREDERICK GEARD, Trustees.
New Pitt-street, Sydney, 7th July.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are invited for the performance of a quantity of FLAGGING, at per foot. LEWIS MAHON, 44, Palmer-street.

FOR SALE, a new patent MANGLE. Apply to Mrs. GOOLD, Abercrombie-street, Chippendale.

SHARES FOR SALE by the undersigned.—
Bank Shares
Steam Co.'s Shares
Insurance Co.'s Shares
Coal Co.'s Shares
Copper Mining Co.'s Shares.
Debentures—
Government 5 per cent. and 6 per cent.
Corporation 6 ditto
Local Companies' 7 ditto.

SHARES Wanted by the undersigned—
Bank Shares
Steam Co.'s Shares
Insurance Co.'s Shares
Coal Co.'s Shares
Copper Mining Co.'s Shares.
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

CAVENDISH HOUSE.
CLEARING SALE.
THE PREMISES BEING SOLD TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.
☞ Purchasers are respectfully invited to make an early selection, the entire stock having been marked at a very large reduction to ensure a quick sale.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., next the Commercial Bank.

CAVENDISH HOUSE.
CLEARING SALE.
LADIES' silk umbrellas, 7s 9d each
Ditto ditto ditto, 9s 6d, usually sold at 15s
Ditto ditto ditto, ivory handles, 13s 6d, usual price 21s
Parachutes—a large assortment, equally cheap
GENTLEMEN'S silk umbrellas, full size, 10s 6d each
Ditto alpaca ditto, at 5s 6d each
Ditto superior shirts, at London cost prices
Ditto collars, the most approved shapes, 5s 6d per dozen
Ditto ditto, very best, 8s 6d, usual price 12s
Ditto best paper collars, only 7½d per dozen
Ditto white and coloured kid gloves, in perfect condition, 1s 6d per pair
Ditto portrait albums, a large assortment at a great reduction.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., next the Commercial Bank.

THE GOULBURN SCHOOL.—HEAD MASTER:
S. Harborne Belcher, Trinity College, Dublin, late senior Classical Master at New College, Clifton, England, and formerly Assistant-Master at the Bristol Grammar School.
BOARDERS.
Pupils are received as boarders by the Head Master in the school-house, the ample accommodation of which will enable him to ensure every attention being paid to their health and comfort, whilst their moral and religious education will be most carefully regarded.
Terms (payable quarterly in advance):
Boarders, 60 guineas per annum
Day boarders, 25 ditto ditto.
Reference is kindly permitted to the Bishop of Goulburn, Charles Campbell, Esq., Charles Cowper, Esq., J. B. Darvall, Esq., Walter Lamb, Esq., A. H. Richardson, Esq., Rev. W. Ross, Goulburn, and the trustees of the school.
The School will Re-open on MONDAY, 18th July.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks.—Mr. KEAN has engaged a thoroughly competent gentleman as English assistant, and begs to announce that school duties were resumed on Monday, July 11th.
Vacancies for boarders and day pupils.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory SCHOOL for young GENTLEMEN, from 5 to 10 years of age, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 18th instant.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE PRESS.—To the Editor of the HERALD.—Sir,—Tom Thumb was said to have "made his giants" before he killed them. A contemporary of yours has manufactured certain sentiments, which he has placed in the mouth of the Chief Justice, and then quoting these manufactured sentiments as things veritably enunciated from the Judgment Seat, he has made them the subject of what he has, no doubt, regarded as a most telling article.

To bait and abuse a Judge—especially the Chief Justice—has been a favourite operation in that quarter. It is, in the first place, a safe game. However grossly a Judge may be libelled by a newspaper writer, he cannot very well either bring an action or defend himself in print. In the second place, there is a large class of persons—especially in these bushranging days—whose rooted dislike of all parties engaged in the repression of crime and disorder induces them to regard this sort of mud-casting as something very gallant. Therefore, it is a profitable game as well as a safe one. Sir Alfred Stephen has come in for a larger share of the mud than his judicial colleagues, because his condemnation of slander and of other little amusements, in which people who have a very good opinion of themselves sometimes indulge, has been more outspoken.

It was rather a "knowing dodge," therefore, to attribute to the Chief Justice himself expressions which embodied a eulogium on the colonial Press, and a marked recognition of its peculiar usefulness in the chastisement of corrupt or tyrannical Judges.

But it so happens that the remarks of Sir Alfred Stephen on the occasion alluded to—the last trial of Gardiner—although correctly reported in your journal, were misrepresented in the columns of your daily contemporary. I cannot pretend to quote the words of his Honor, and the general accuracy of the *Herald's* report renders it unnecessary to do so; but the general scope and effect of this branch of his address to the jury was plain enough. It was the enunciation of a single principle with which the supposed excellence of the colonial Press, or the supposed wickedness of Judges, had nothing on earth to do. Such remarks as have been attributed to the Chief Justice, and have been made the text for an additional sermon, would, for this purpose, have been *utterly objectless*.

The strictures of the Press, both here and in Victoria, in reference to the acquittal of Gardiner from the charge of wounding Middleton, had been strongly complained of by prisoner's counsel. It was capital policy on HIS part to argue that the "injured innocent" for whom he was retained, and the jury who, in the first instance, "delivered" that poor victim, had been unjustly assaulted by the colonial Press. Referring to these complaints, Sir Alfred Stephen told the jury then empanelled that with the strictures on the former verdict they had nothing to do. Whether they were well founded or not, or whether they had or had not exceeded the fair limits of discussion, were questions which could not affect the trial then going on. But he remarked, in passing, that juries had no claim to exemption from such strictures, any more than Judges and other public functionaries. That Judges were clearly amenable to fair criticism and their opinions and judgments to the freest comment, and this for exactly the same reason and to the same extent as juries and their verdicts. That verdicts might be, and often had been, given against innocent men from prejudice and in favour of guilty men from sympathy; or, from unreasoned and unauthorised deductions, or the omission to draw proper deductions, from the evidence. That in all such cases the Press had a clear right and duty to criticise. That it was perhaps even more important to society in modern times to exercise this power in respect of jurymen falling short of their duty, than in the case of Judges. That, therefore, juries had no right to complain of the fair exercise of such a power. And that it was well jurors should bear in mind on every occasion that they were no more above the criticism and censure of the Press than the power of the law.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
SPECTATOR.
Sydney, 14th July.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Glebe Point. Principal—The Rev. JOHN PENDRILL, M.A. (Late of St. John's College, Oxford.)
The course of instruction pursued in this school comprises the usual branches of a classical, liberal, and useful education.
The pupils, however, are not all required to follow indiscriminately the same studies, but are classified under three general divisions—the Classical, the Modern, and the Junior Divisions—each having, to a certain extent, its own special studies.
In the Classical Division, the course of instruction is intended chiefly as a preparation for the University and Learned Professions, and therefore the pupils in this division are necessarily required to devote a large portion of their time to Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and those other branches of study which form the groundwork of a successful University career.
In the Modern Division, the subjects of instruction are History, Geography, Natural Science, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and English Composition, with Modern Languages, if required. This division is intended to meet the requirements of those who may be obliged to enter on a mercantile career, or other active pursuits at an early age, and are consequently compelled to restrict their studies to the most necessary and essential branches of a useful English education. Pupils in this division are not required to learn Latin or Greek, but an opportunity is given of keeping up any knowledge of these languages which they may have previously acquired.
In the Junior Division, the subjects of study are Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, the elements of History, of Composition, and of Latin.
The school accommodation and domestic arrangements are those of a superior and well conducted establishment.
Prospectuses of terms, &c., forwarded on application.
The VACATION will terminate on SATURDAY, July 16th.
Glebe Point, June 30th, 1864.

CALDER HOUSE.—Studies RESUMED on MONDAY, 18th instant. J. FRED. CASTLE.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Cook's River, removed to Elswick House, Petersham. Head master, Rev. W. SCOTT, M.A. The school will re-open July 21st.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL, MACQUARIE GROVE, CAMDEN.—School opens on THURSDAY, July 14th.—Head Master—William Gordon, Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Author of "Demonstrations of the Divine Perfections as manifested in the Material Universe;" "First Principles of Painting and Sculpture;" "Discipline of the Physical and Intellectual Powers." Highest references given.

EDUCATIONAL ECONOMY.—Terms, for a sound and practical English education, rendering pupils competent for professional, mercantile, or general pursuits:
Boarders (first-class), 10 guineas per quarter
Juniors, under 12 years, 9 guineas ditto
The classics (optional), 2 guineas ditto.
A limited number only received. T. KENNEDY, Commercial Academy, Parramatta.

EDUCATION.—Paddington House.—To suit the convenience of several parents unable to wait till the Michaelmas Quarter, the Rev. G. H. STANLEY, M.A., L.L.B., has made arrangements for a previous half-quarter, and will be prepared to receive pupils on MONDAY, August 15th. For prospectus of terms, &c., apply to Rev. Mr. STANLEY, Macquarie-street; or (after August 1st) Paddington House, Point Piper Road, near Sydney.

EDUCATION.—Devonshire-terrace, William-street.—Select CLASS for Young Gentlemen, conducted by Mr. G. MASEFIELD. Vacancies for Day Pupils; also for one Boarder. DUTIES will be resumed on MONDAY, July 18th.

EDUCATIONAL.—The duties of Mrs. TAIT'S SCHOOL will be RESUMED THURSDAY, 21st.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing at the best schools in England. Marlborough House, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

MR. HORNIMAN'S School re-opens on MONDAY, 18th instant. Brougham Lodge, Victoria-street.

MISS HORNIMAN'S Preparatory School re-opens on MONDAY, 18th instant. Brougham Lodge.

MR. GANE'S SCHOOL, Stanley-street.

MRS. NIXON'S Professional Engagements (owing to severe indisposition), will be POSTPONED until further notice. 175, Premier-terrace.

MADAME and MADEMOISELLE NAEGUELI'S Pupils will resume their STUDIES on the 18th instant. Having been educated at one of the leading colleges on the Continent, Mdlle. N. superintends in person the lessons in German, French, music, and drawing, and is assisted by a competent master in the English studies. There are VACANCIES for TWO BOARDERS. 2, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

NOTICE.—Miss MOORE'S will RE-OPEN July 19th, 1864. Moore Hall, Double Bay.

SCHOOL, WINDSOR.—Head master, Rev. C. F. GARNSEY.
Mathematics—F. Hole, Esq.
French—Professor C. Hueber, Licencié des Lettres, Academie de Paris.
The work of this school will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

SIGNOR CUTOLO at home to his Pupils and business arrangements. 110, Phillip-street.

THE DUTIES of the Misses GARRETT'S Establishment, Newtown, will re-commence on MONDAY, 18th.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1475432

WAYFARING NOTES.

No. XIX.

APRIL 21ST.—After attending the English church in the forenoon, I went outside the town with Mr. S—— to have a look of the immense cavern, probably an ancient quarry, beneath that quarter of the city called Bezetha. We obtained access to it by crawling through a small hole under the city wall, a little to the east of the Damascus Gate. Dr. Barclay describes it as being 750 feet in a nearly direct line from the entrance to the termination, and upwards of 3000 feet in circumference. The roof is supported by rude pillars of natural rock, but these are not sufficiently numerous, and huge masses have fallen down. The rock is a soft white limestone, which probably hardens on exposure.

April 22nd. The Rev. Mr. Hefter took us to see the premises of the London Jewish Mission. In the workshop we found a few young men making small articles of olive wood and oak for sale to travellers. There was a separate work-room for female converts, and a school for children. On our way to this establishment, Mr. Hefter showed us one of the most amusing of the sacred relics of Jerusalem,—a stone built into a wall, having a cavity in it shaped somewhat like a mouth. This is said to be one of the stones that would have cried out, on the occasion of the triumphal entry into Jerusalem, if the disciples had held their peace! The mouth is worn smooth by the kisses of the devout.

After this Dr. Veitch and I took a last walk over the summit of Olivet. We ascended the minaret beside the church of the Ascension to enjoy once more the noble prospect; and on returning we visited the so-called Tomb of the Prophets. In the afternoon, I had a long and interesting conversation with Mrs. Finn about the antiquities of the country and the natives. She agrees with me (and stated some grounds for her belief that were new to me) that the *fellaheen*, or country people, are in a great measure descendants of the ancient Canaanites. Their laws and customs respecting land are ancient and peculiar. A man may take possession of any piece of land he finds lying waste, and his ownership will be admitted so long as he makes use of it. They have, in fact, "free selection" without any survey at all. The people would be very glad to have English settlers among them. They have sometimes entreated Mr. Finn to take their houses and lands, and themselves as servants, in order that they might be protected from the oppression of their rulers.

I had been labouring under a bad cold and sore throat, and at night I felt feverish and very unwell; a cup of tea, however, that I got from Mrs. H., acted like a charm, and at once put me almost right again.

April 23rd.—Wind south-east and very hot; thermometer rose to 88° in the shade. A large party of us left Jerusalem to journey northwards—eleven travellers, four dragomen, six or seven servants, and probably a dozen muleteers. Of beasts of burden we had nearly if not quite forty, comprising horses, mules, and donkeys. Our first stage was to Beitin, the ancient Bethel, eleven or twelve miles from Jerusalem. This ride was over a hilly country, quite covered with stones; yet, in spite of these, there was a good deal of cultivation. Fields of green corn (wheat or barley) appeared at intervals, and ploughing was going on for some other crop. On the ridge of Scopus we turned to take a farewell look of the Holy City—a look regretful and admiring. Around us were numerous little heaps of stones, which we had learned to recognise as the simple memorials of thanksgiving of native travellers and pilgrims on approaching safely their wished-for goal. On our journey we passed the sites of several ancient towns, such as Nob, Gibeah, and Ramah, but did not turn aside for any minute examination. I noticed by the wayside a broken pillar, evidently ancient, perhaps a bit of a Roman milestone, but it reminded me forcibly of the stone of remembrance set up by Samuel near this place (for we had Mizpeh full in view) on the occasion of a great victory over the Philistines. Nine miles from Jerusalem we came to Beeroth, now called Bireh. We stopped to drink at the old fountain, and then with a passing glance at the ruins of a crusaders' church we held on our way to Bethel. This place, so famous in Old Testament history, contains a few wretched huts and masses of shapeless ruins, in a region of stony desolation. From a neighbouring hill I obtained a good idea of the topography, and got another glimpse of Jerusalem. My companions determined to encamp at Bethel. Our original intention was to go on to Lubban (*Lebonah* of the Old Testament), but we were late in making a start, and the day was too hot for fast travelling. The next nearer camping-ground is Ain el Haramiyeh, "the Robbers' Fountain," but the space there is not sufficient for so many tents (we muster ten), and so the dragomen decreed that the camp must be formed at Bethel. Not liking this arrangement, I told Ali to send on my baggage to the Ain, five miles in advance. The remaining tents were pitched on a bit of green grass beside some springs of clear water, in what had once been a huge tank. After seeing my friends comfortably settled I pushed on to the Robbers' Fountain. My road lay over an elevated plateau covered with rugged limestone, but a scene of wonderful beauty soon burst upon me,—a broad valley with a hill in the midst crowned by the little town of Ain Yebrood. The bottom and sides of the valley were green with corn and figs, olives and vines. The hills were excessively stony, but terraced to the summit, and the stones brought together into large heaps, leaving patches of chocolate soil. The fig-trees were quite covered with leaves, and the vines were far advanced in the same direction,—much farther than at Hebron. The stone walls separating fields, and enclosing pathways, were mostly covered with vines, or with a creeper like ivy. The various tints of green, contrasting with the dark-red soil and the gray rocks—together with the picturesque conformation of the surface—made a finer scene of the kind than anything I have hitherto met in Palestine. Crossing a stony ridge, still covered with figs and olives, we went down a long descent by a road of inconceivable badness—being chiefly in the bed of a winter torrent—into a deep, narrow gorge, richly clothed with corn and olives in the bottom, and presenting fine masses of rock with narrow terraces of cultivation up the sides. At a wild and lonely spot in this valley my tent was pitched on a bit of green turf, by a spring trickling down the fern-covered rock,—a most romantic scene. Here I first had a cup of good tea,—most refreshing after my hot ride (the thermometer was still 85 degrees),—then dinner, with wine of the grapes of Eshcol; afterwards I posted up my notes, and read in the Handbook the description of the route by which I had come. I was struck with its accuracy and graphic style, but I did not till then know the ill repute of the place on which I had alighted. Here is what Mr. Porter says about it:—"Not a human habitation is in view, and as the evening closes, not a human footfall breaks the dead silence; yet everywhere around are the marks of industry; olives and fig-trees below, and terraces above, leading up the steep hill sides, like stairs to the clouds that rest upon their summits. But the associations are not so pleasant as the scenery. The glen has a bad name, and deserves it; and if the traveller should pitch his tent of an evening by the little fountain, as I have done, it will amuse him to see how the stray passengers hurry along, with anxious glances to the right and left, before and behind, as the shadows begin to deepen. Scarcely a year passes, but some new deed of blood is added to the chronicles of Ain el Haramiyeh." I learned next morning that my dragoman knew the character of the place very well, though he had made no remark to me about it, and he and the muleteers had kept watch all night. My reading and writing being accomplished, I strolled out about ten o'clock to enjoy the strange and *eerie* solitude. The wind had fallen to a calm—the moon was veiled in clouds—rocks and trees took strange shapes in the uncertain light—no sound reached my ear but the occasional "complaining" of an owl that had taken up a position on a neighbouring fig-tree. At length I turned into my snug tent, pronouncing my lonely bivouac a great success. At intervals during the night I was aroused by the screaming of jackals, and towards morning by the howling of wind along the valley.

April 24.—I heard the notes of a cuckoo this morning,—the first time in nine years. We breakfasted early, and got away about seven o'clock. Our road (if I may apply that term to the rugged bed of a winter torrent) lay in the bottom of the valley for about two miles. It was a gentle ascent through that distance, and then we emerged upon a pretty little plain bright with green corn. By and bye this plain enlarged, and there were many ploughs at work in it. I counted full thirty of these curious little primitive implements, drawn by pairs of small cattle, preparing the ground probably for doora. After this we crossed a rocky ridge and came down upon another beautiful little plain, full of corn and trees. Here we turned to the right towards a village called Turmus Aya, where we procured a guide to the ruins of Shiloh. In this neighbourhood ploughing was going on with great activity, and people were dropping seeds (of doora, I suppose) into the shallow furrows, using sometimes a funnel-tube to deposit them aright. Ascending from the cultivated plain among the rocky ridges we came upon the scanty and deserted remains of Shiloh,—a scene of lamentable desolation. "We are disappointed," says the Handbook,—"there is nothing here in either the ruins or the scenery to attract notice. It is utterly featureless—naked rounded hills, paved with rocks and stones, from which the ruins can scarcely be distinguished." We would like something more distinctive to mark the place where the Ark so long rested, and where Samuel spent his boyhood; but its actual condition brings out with vivid effect the allusion to it in Jeremiah: "But go ye now unto my place which was in Shiloh, where I set my name at the first, and see what I did to it for the wickedness of my people Israel." The most noticeable thing among the ruins is the remains of an old church, with very thick walls, some broken pillars inside, and a fine sample of a Syrian oak growing close by. While I was poking about the place, several armed men gathered around and demanded money. Ali advised me to mount at once and get away; but the men seized our bridles and openly discussed the expediency of plundering us. I admired the coolness and skill with which Ali argued the point with them, and by which he ultimately talked them over. He first appealed to their moral sense, and to their regard for Allah, but these considerations seemed to have little weight; then to their fear of the Pasha; but neither had that argument any force. The thing that appeared to strike them most, and which Ali eloquently urged upon them, was the fact that I was an Englishman, and that if they did me any harm they might depend on signal retribution. He offered to hire one of them as a guide back to the main road (though we did not really need him), and by dint of fair words and expostulations we ultimately got rid of the others. I found out afterwards that one of them had taken a silk handkerchief from my pocket; but this was all the damage we sustained. I met the same afternoon at Nablous with a party of four travellers who had been less fortunate here. One of them was severely beaten, and it was mainly through being well mounted that they escaped further ill treatment. The gentleman had lost temper, and struck a man who had laid hold of his horse's bridle. I heard also of other travellers that had been here lately, and been robbed.

Leaving this ill-conditioned place, we passed down a rocky precipitous glen and rejoined the main road a little north of Khan el Lubban, in another fine plain of corn-land. After traversing this plain we had a long descent into a valley, followed by a long and rugged ascent up the opposite side. In descending we passed a fine tree whose branches were thickly hung with rags—memorials of travellers, of the same nature, I suppose, as the little heaps of stones we so often see. The summit of the rocky ridge to which we ascended opened up a fine prospect northward, embracing a cultivated plain about seven miles long, with its villages and olive groves, and Mount Gerizim prominent on the left hand. Descending into the plain (called Mukhna), a ride of about five miles brought us to Jacob's Well. It is now almost buried under a heap of shapeless ruins, among which lie some fragments of grey granite columns. It is said that this spot has recently been bought by the Greek Christians, and that they intend to erect a church over it. The traditional tomb of Joseph lies a little farther north. I did not turn aside to it, for the building is modern and not in itself interesting, though perhaps marking correctly the ancient site. The road now turned sharp to the west, into a lateral valley between the two famous hills, Ebal and Gerizim, rising some 800 feet above the plain. We were now in a verdant region, enlivened by fountains and rivulets of clear water. In this valley, somewhat over a mile from Jacob's Well, lies the town of Nablous, the ancient Shechem. About half-way to the town we found a spot that might very well have been the scene of that remarkable gathering of the Israelites, commanded beforehand by Moses, and recorded in the 8th Chapter of Joshua. There was a hollow in each mountain, and a slight rise in the middle of the narrow valley between them—an admirable place for assembling and addressing a large mass of people. We passed through a thicket of fine old olives, then skirted the north side of the town, and pitched our tents on a wooded eminence at its west end. On arriving at the same spot, Dr. Robinson says:—"A scene of luxuriant and almost unparalleled verdure burst upon our view. The whole valley was filled with gardens of vegetables and orchards of all kinds of fruits, watered by several fountains, which burst forth in various parts and flow westwards in refreshing streams. It came upon us suddenly like a scene of fairy enchantment. We saw nothing to compare with it in all Palestine." From the side of a wooded gorge that runs up the mountain just above our tents the eye takes in a very beautiful picture. The white-domed houses stretch along the base of Gerizim, which rises in rugged limestone precipices close behind. The town is embowered in the exuberant foliage of a great variety of trees—olive, mulberry, apricot, walnut, fig, pomegranate, date-palm, &c.,—and the white limestone of the houses contrasts well with the surrounding colours. The mountains on each side are rather bare, but there is terracing nearly to the top, and a good deal of cultivation on them. The terraces on Ebal are mostly bordered by prickly-pear. Numerous grottoes (perhaps ancient tombs) are visible on the face of this hill.

While my tent was being set up, I was addressed (in English) by the Rabbi of the Samaritans, Jacob es-Shellaby. He told me that this is the time of the Passover among the Samaritans, during which they encamp on the summit of Gerizim and live there for a week. The solemnity began last night, when they killed six sheep on the mountain, then roasted and ate them, and immediately burned the residue. Under Shellaby's guidance I climbed the mountain, taking a path by the side of the beautiful ravine above our tents, rich in green leaves, sparkling waters, and singing birds. Beyond this pleasant dell the surface was bare and stony, but with many patches of cultivation. It took us near an hour to reach the top. There, in a slightly sheltered hollow, I found about one hundred and thirty people men, women, and children—living in sixteen tents. Eight of these tents were smaller than the others, and coloured blue. The men, mostly well-dressed and pleasant-looking, received me kindly. I ate of their thin unleavened cakes, and of a curious compound, something like a mixture of butter, cheese, and sugar, that tasted very well. They showed me the place where the sheep had been killed and roasted the previous night, and where the uneaten portions had been burned. Shellaby then took me to the top of the mountain where there are remains of extensive buildings apparently of great antiquity. There is a flat portion of natural rock which the Samaritans hold in great veneration. They say that this was the place where Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son, and which became afterwards the most holy place of their temple. Shellaby also pointed out to me what they believed to be the twelve stones taken by Joshua from the bed of the Jordan: they appear to be simply portions of the natural rock. This summit, being about 2600 feet above the sea, commands an extensive view, stretching on the east to the mountains beyond Jordan, on the west over the Plain of Sharon to the Mediterranean, and northwards as far as Hermon. After sweeping this wide prospect with my opera glass (a very excellent one) I unfortunately asked Shellaby to take a peep through it. I say unfortunately, for the result was that he allowed me no peace till he got it from me. He dogged me about, and importuned me to such an extent that I had no help but deliver over the coveted article into his hands. He gave me in return some parchment leaves—fragments of old manuscripts of the Samaritan Pentateuch; and in addition a promise of a lasting interest in his warmest prayers!

Descending the mountain by a different road, I walked through the principal street of the town. I noticed many fountains of clear water, some with handsome marble basins; and I was much taken with the beautiful gothic porch of the chief mosque—once a Christian church. By this time my travelling companions had arrived, whom I had left at Bethel. Some of them accompanied me to the Samaritan synagogue, a plain vaulted room, with a recess on one side concealed by a screen, behind which they keep their sacred books. The priest brought out what he asserted was their ancient copy of the Books of Moses,—a roll of parchment finely written and enclosed in a silver case. This, they say, was written by Abishua, the great-grandson of Aaron. Though such an extreme antiquity cannot be granted, it is, doubtless, a very old manuscript. Dr. Rosen (a good authority) considers it to be at least as ancient as the destruction of the Samaritan Temple, B.C. 116. Shellaby took me to his house and showed me a block of limestone with an incised inscription in the ancient Samaritan character, covering a surface thirty-six inches long by twenty inches broad. He assured me that he had found this stone among the ruins of the temple on Gerizim, and that the words were the initial portions of the first ten verses of Genesis. I afterwards learned that to some previous travellers he had told a different story—representing the stone as having been found in the wall of an old synagogue in the town, and the inscription as being portions of the ten commandments. Being ignorant of this discrepancy at the time, and trusting too much to Shellaby's word, I attached more importance to this relic than it deserved. Next day I got the priest to write out for me a copy of the inscription, and also a translation of it into Arabic. He did not understand English, and Shellaby could neither read nor write in either tongue. As a check on the accuracy of the written copy, and also for the purpose of showing the style and execution of the letters, I took an impression or cast of a portion of the inscription by means of thick blotting paper and a wet sponge. I had not enough paper to do the whole, but what I thus got was sufficient for my purpose. On reaching England I showed the documents to a gentleman in the British Museum conversant with the Samaritan language. He found that what the priest had written was not an accurate copy of the inscription, and that the latter, though containing phrases from the beginning of Genesis, was not an exact transcript of any part of it. The letters were certainly in the style of the ancient Samaritan, and the gentleman was desirous that I should make further enquiries as to the authenticity of the stone, with the view of acquiring it for the Museum, as no ancient inscription on stone, in either Hebrew or Samaritan, had hitherto been met with. In the course of these enquiries I found that Shellaby's word was not trustworthy, and that the stone was probably of no antiquarian value.

April 25.—The wind changed yesterday from S.E. to S.W., and the temperature fell considerably. This morning, at six o'clock, the thermometer was 57°; yesterday, at the same hour it was 78 degrees. I had a walk before breakfast across the luxuriant and well-watered valley, and up the slope of Ebal, to enjoy the view of this beautiful locality from thence. I looked into some of the grottoes on the hill-side, but found nothing worthy of notice. After breakfast I did the copying mentioned above, and then strolled through the town, and made a few small purchases in the bazaar. I bought, among other things, a small sample of *kohl*, a black substance used by women to paint their eyebrows. It turned out to be galena, but I believe that other compounds are sold under the same name for the same purpose. While walking along the streets I had the pleasure of hearing myself called a "Nazarene pig." The inhabitants are a fanatical race, and used to be very turbulent. I have been struck with the forbidding look of many of the people hereabout, especially those of the country. Though mostly well armed, they are clothed in rags. The women have often heavy masses of coins round their heads and necks; and if they would only invest a few occasionally in befitting garments their general effect would be much improved. The townsfolk are not generally of such villainous countenances—many, indeed, have fine features, and are pleasant-looking. It is possible that the *fellahs* are descendants of the ancient Shechemites, while the townspeople may be those brought from Assyria. The so-called Samaritans here claim to be pure Jews, of the tribe of Ephraim. It is remarkable that for several centuries they seem not to have materially increased or diminished in numbers; at present there are about 150. "In their humble synagogue," says Stanley, "they still worship—the oldest and smallest sect in the world; distinguished by their noble physiognomy and stately appearance from all other branches of the race of Israel. In their prostrations at the elevation of their revered copy of the Pentateuch, they throw themselves on their faces in the direction, not of priest or law, or any object within the building, but obliquely towards the eastern summit of Mount Gerizim. . . . . Probably in no other locality has the same worship been sustained with so little change or interruption for so great a series of years as in this mountain, from the time of Abraham to the present day." Stanley believes that it was on Gerizim that Abraham offered the ram instead of his son Isaac, but this point must be held as still unsettled. Dr. Wilson (in "Lands of the Bible") gives the leading points of the Samaritan creed, as repeated to him by the priest, as follows:—1. God is one.—2. Moses is the Prophet.—3. The Law is the book.—4. Gerizim is the Kiblah.—5. There will be a day of resurrection and judgment. On being questioned as to their views of a Messiah, the answer was,—"The Messiah is not one of our terms, but we do not particularly object to its use. We still expect a great instructor and guide, whom we call Hathab, to appear in the world." On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, Dr. Stanley had an opportunity of witnessing the celebration of the Passover on Gerizim. He has given a minute account of the ceremonial in the appendix to his "Sermons in the East."

RAMBLES THROUGH SYDNEY.

PART I.—STREETS AND LANES.

No. IV.—UPPER WATERSHED OF DARLING HARBOUR, CONTINUED.

THE waters at the head of the great inlet known as Darling Harbour, once, almost within the memory of living man, came up to the distance of not more than a stone's throw from the main road, where George-street South terminates, and Parramatta-street begins. They have, however, long since, altogether retired from the level land now traversed by the before-mentioned black ditch, and are daily becoming more and more limited in their expanse by the enormous accumulations of drainage, collected and deposited in this spot from all parts of the vast and densely populated upper watershed of Darling Harbour. Already these waters at low tide recede from their marginal outline as defined by the latest maps, and uncover a melancholy waste of acres and acres of mud, reaching entirely across the present top of the "bay," and for about a quarter of a mile in its greatest length on the western side, where it spreads as far to the north as the second archway in the Pyrmont extension. From that point the extreme northern limit of this odoriferous flat is made out by a line having, about midway, a deflection to the south, towards the shallows of which the Hay-street sewer is directed, and near which it at present terminates. Beyond this tongue-shaped extension of polluted water, the mud-flat runs far to the westward and northward of Dixon's wharf to the immediate vicinity of the steam saw mills, not far from the end of Liverpool-street. This mud-flat has to receive the main, or Hay-street sewer, which is brought into it at its south-eastern extremity; and it is further constantly supplied with accumulations by the open sewer on the western or Pyrmont side; by what remains of the old sewer now, for the most part, superseded by the Hay-street sewer—and by a third sewer ditch which enters this tract two or three hundred yards to the north of Hay-street, draining a steep slope, densely packed with houses lying principally between portions of Sussex-street South, Liverpool-street West, and Pitt-street South.

It is not, of course, denied that the recent formation of the Hay-street sewer has not been an immense improvement in this direction; still much, very much more remains to be done, as will be apparent when the whole watershed supposed to be drained comes to be carefully examined. However excellent that work may be, and however efficacious as a main outlet for sewage and surface water, it must, nevertheless, be borne in mind that the three open sewers above-mentioned are wholly unconnected with it—the contributions of each one of them being entirely independent of the other, and their respective courses at present such as to render any satisfactory disposal of their stygian volume impossible. The Hay-street sewer is carried right up Hay-street, until the intersection of that thoroughfare with Elizabeth-street South, opposite to John-street. There it takes a rather sharp turn, and runs along Elizabeth-street, in a northerly direction, to a spot a little beyond the end of Market-lane. At that point the Hay-street sewer (tracing it upwards) takes the form of a wide, open ditch—one which receives the sewage and superfluous waters of a considerable area, the whole of the south side of South Head Road, from Liverpool-street to Crown-street; and from Crown-street down to the low-lying and populous quarter in the vicinity of Market-lane. A great mass of water rushes down here in rainy weather, the valley thus generally indicated being strongly defined in its natural aspect. The following streets and localities are more or less dependent upon this open ditch for sanitary purposes: Market-lane, and the lanes and alleys between Market-lane, Elizabeth-street, and Goulburn-street; portions of Macquarie-street South, Sheriff's Gardens, Lyons-terrace (a fine row of stone residences facing Liverpool-street), Brisbane-street, connecting South Head Road with Goulburn-street; Edward-street, and several back streets and lanes in its immediate neighbourhood to the eastward; Goulburn-street East, and Campbell-street East; together with streets and houses standing on the southern slope of the valley in numbers and in directions not easy to determine. The Hay-street sewer is still further amplified by the drainage of a large half-inhabited tract which lies to the south of the above-mentioned area and to the north of Albion-street. At every continuous rainfall, Exeter-place, Campbell-lane, John-street, and all the streets and open land in this last-mentioned quarter are placed in a dreadful state with fetid mud and filthy waters. Especially is this the case during bad weather in the open space to the north of Albion-street (across what appears as Mary-street and Forster-street upon the maps), a perfect river of black sewage at such times then comes sweeping down, and finds its way, as best it can, into a small southern branch of the Hay-street sewer ending hereabouts; or, in the alternative, overflows the adjacent flat with its pestilential abominations. A more unwholesome spot that this stinking nameless place it is almost impossible to imagine. A large portion of Surry Hills—indeed, nearly the whole of that locality on its western side—drains (where it drains at all) into this Slough of Despond at "Fosterville," or into two water-courses, which, meeting in the open land behind the Albion Brewery near the termination of Albion-street, pass beneath Elizabeth-street, near the Old Burial road, and, crossing some marshy meadow-land bordering on the Haymarket, finally fall into the main sewer near the Methodist chapel, in Parker-street. Another line of drainage is also distinctly indicated by a watercourse that receives from some of the streets of Mary-le-bone (south-west of Surry Hills properly so called), and from the numerous and rapidly-extending streets of Strawberry Hill. This last stream runs parallel with Devonshire-street, and eventually finds its outlet on the western side of the mud-flat at the head of Darling Harbour,—the large upper watershed of which we have thus attempted briefly to describe.

By referring to the map the reader may perhaps now be enabled to form some tolerably definite idea of the magnitude of the upper watershed of Darling Harbour, and of the immense amount of rain-water sewage, and surface-deposit which must be swept from time to time—and particularly on some occasions—into the mud-flat at the top of the Bay. It is in contemplation to reclaim that miserably unwholesome and unsightly waste, if not for building upon, at least for purposes of public recreation and general resort. For the latter purposes the locality may at some considerable outlay doubtless be rendered available, and a commencement has been made. Between the western extremity of Hay-street and the soap and candle factory of Mr. W. B. Allen—to the west of Dixon-street—there is already a long, low, dingy looking piece of land which has altogether become *terra firma*—and away to the west of this again is a "land debateable," of mud, and sand, and water, partially fenced off from tidal influences by an embankment that extends from the aforesaid factory at the bottom of Goulburn-street across the extreme southern limit of the Bay. Roadways are also being carried out which are, it is understood, gradually to be taken right across to Pyrmont. The entire flat will thus probably soon be reclaimed to low water mark, and be deepened on the northern face of the intended work, so that the edge of it may be made serviceable as a convenient wharf. It is to be hoped, however, when this is done by the authority of the Legislature that adequate provision will, at the same time, be made for the waterway of the three large ditches which disembogue into the bay, and are wholly independent of the main sewer of Hay-street. If such careful provision be not made, the worst consequences may confidently be predicated, not only in a sanitary point of view, but also in respect of the inevitable insecurity of the whole work. The ditch on the Pyrmont side, and the ditch that crosses Dixon-street, must both be taken out to some distance, like the Hay-street sewer. If it should be sought to join them to that main sewer, when there happens to be much rain, the whole place will be flooded with the back-water.

The old principal water-course of the locality now under description ran for some way parallel to the present main sewer, and may still be distinctly traced from its western extreme in the filthy spot to the back of the houses and shops in George-street, south of Hay-street, up to Parker-street, where the upper part of the ditch is deflected into the main sewer. By this channel, still left open, the turbid waters of the uplands were once supposed to be carried under Mr. Reeve's, ironmonger's shop, and so to get out into the bay behind by an ambiguous outlet, which was the agony of everybody in the neighbourhood, and the standing disgrace of the city. The upper part of this drain was sagaciously made far *wider* than its middle portion underneath the dwelling-house, so that the waters rose like a flood in the course of a few minutes, and, in obedience to the irresistible laws of hydrostatics, flooded the houses under which they could not freely pass, and turned this part of George-street into a temporary lake. This, thanks to the warm remonstrances of the citizens and the strong representations of the Press, has now to a great extent been remedied, but the nuisance still exists in a modified degree. The old ditch lies open from the Wesleyan chapel, at the corner of Parker and Hay streets, down to where it enters a sort of culvert opposite Mr. Reeve's house; and when there is an overflow from the connection with the main sewer, or, from sudden rain-falls, an accumulation of water at the flood sluices hard by, the houses on the western side of George-street are grievously incommoded, no effectual means being left at the end of the ditch for carrying away the drainage. It is suggested that the upper or eastern part of this ditch *ought to be at once filled up from George-street to Parker-street*, instead of being left open for the reception of watery sewage. This is the more desirable as the land so reclaimed would obviously be an extremely valuable site, facing the Haymarket and close to the principal thoroughfare of the city. It is believed, moreover, that this land would readily realise not less than £60 per foot, and even then be a good investment for the capitalist.

Regarding this section of the city generally, it may be remarked that the southern extreme of Sussex-street is, for the most part, dirty, ill-drained, and but poorly built, the back premises having an air of discomfort and squalid wretchedness frequently to be met with in parts of an old town at home—the back streets of Bristol for instance. That part of George-street that comes within the scope of our present observation, however, abounds with many fine shops and places of business. Viewed from Brickfield-hill—the ascent at which George-street comes within the arbitrary subdivision we have adopted for the sake of convenience—George-street South presents a very lively and animated appearance, the Angle-Norman spire of Christ Church giving the vista a cheerful *English* look. In the vicinity of Christ Church are the Benevolent Asylum, the Police Barracks, the House of the Good Shepherd (a Roman Catholic institution), and a similar establishment known as the Sydney Female Refuge, supported by the Protestant Churches. To the east of these again are the old burial grounds of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Congregational, Wesleyan, Hebrew, and other denominations—the Anglican ground having long since been disused for ordinary interments. Across to the south-west of Devonshire-street is the Sydney Railway Terminus,—and, to the west of that spot, the Cleveland Paddocks. All the ground in the Haymarket and its immediately adjacent streets lies very low, and is still very defective in surface drainage, although much has been done. The open land to the north of Albion-street is, as has been intimated, in a disgraceful state, and the "Riley Estate," higher up, is not much better. The Strawberry Hills, on the south-west of the watershed occupy a gentle ascent, and contain several excellent dwellings. Good and substantial houses are also not uncommon in "Mary-le-bone," along the ridge of the Surry Hills, and in Pitt-street South, and Castlereagh-street South,—although the last two streets hereabouts have a somewhat dull and retired air. The architecture of the cross streets and the bye streets in this quarter of the city is susceptible of very considerable improvement. It seems curious to think that the declivity of George-street, from Bathurst-street down to the Haymarket, was once completely out of town. In the French map before alluded to, published by Napoleon the First, this part is marked as the "*Village de Brickfield*," and the *locale* of the culvert opposite to Mr. Reeve's shop is dignified as being (at the beginning of this century) a "*pont*." The Village of Brickfield has long since been swallowed up by the enlargement of the city, but its memory is yet preserved in the designation of *Brickfield Hill*, still applied to this portion of George-street by some old residents.

MILK.

THIS very useful and extensively used article of diet is often much adulterated, but I believe more frequently with water than any other ingredient; in this state it is supplied to our colonists, and very closely approximates to the London "sky-blue." The witty joke once practised on a dairyman, who was well known to use water most liberally in the admixture with milk, was well deserved, and had its due effect on the conscientious dealer in pure milk, "fresh and unadulterated from the cow." Two wags stuck a turnip in the mouth of the pump, and then with much bustle and concern aroused the dairyman from his slumbers, telling him to make haste down to the yard, that his "best cow was choking."

We might all forgive a small dash of water, and even a little flavour of sugar-cane, if these were all; but when we come to think of the addition of a mixture of sheeps' brain and other matters, our ideas of the pure and unadulterated speedily vanish.

I find that "Sydney milk" was the subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society in August, 1859, by Dr. W. J. Williams, in which it was stated that water and cane-sugar are largely added—the former to increase the bulk, the latter to restore the specific gravity. Some specimens contained 32, 36, 46, 50, and 55 per cent. respectively of water, and this water was not always even pure. One member stated he had "seen milkmen increasing their stock by the addition of water taken from the filthy pond at the junction of the Newtown and Parramatta Roads."

Milk will bear a very large proportion of water—as much as three parts—and still not be materially altered in appearance.

But I will go on to the consideration of diseased milk, for I think it is a subject not often thought of, though of great importance as far as our children and invalids are concerned.

Dr. Normandy, in a report to the "Commission on adulterations," expresses his disgust at the spectacle he met with in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, London, which prevented him from tasting milk for six months afterwards. He saw from thirty to forty cows in a most disgusting condition, full of ulcers, their teats diseased, and their legs full of tumours and abscesses, quite horrible to look at, and a fellow milking them in the midst of this abomination. This was by no means an exceptional case, a great many dairies being in the same condition. The milk in consequence was really diseased, and the state of the poor cows must have been produced by the manner in which they were kept.

The milk of animals affected with *anthrax* produces diarrhœa, and it is well known to dairymen, that the milk of cows affected with *Epizootic aphæ*—the hoof and tongue disease—when taken fresh and unadulterated causes feverish symptoms, and a vesicular eruption in the mouth. It has often proved fatal to calves and pigs.

The milk of animals suffering from *pleuro-pneumonia*, though much deteriorated in quality, is said not to be poisonous.

Andreæ relates many instances in which calves, pigs, and dogs fed with murrain milk, died from diarrhœa, accompanied with convulsions, and several cases of deaths among calves from the use of diseased milk are mentioned by R. H. Watson, Kelso, in the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review*, for August, 1862. D. Hislop mentions that children in several farm-houses suffered from sore throat, others were afflicted with sickness, pain in the bowels, and diarrhœa, which, however, was soon cured by appropriate remedies, and stopping the diseased milk.

Mr. Gamgee mentions the death of eight out of nine calves from inflammation of the throat and alimentary canal, from being fed on murrain milk; and Redi relates many instances of disease in men, and particularly in infants, from the same cause. That diseased milk is injurious to the human species has been most satisfactorily proved, not only by the cessation of the symptoms on its use being discontinued, but also by their immediate production by the experimental drinking of it. There is no doubt that murrain milk must have been often used, without producing more than temporary inconvenience, and thus explained—that when the disease is at its height, the milk is apt to be rendered useless by an admixture of blood, or to be so much altered in appearance, or lessened in quantity, as to be rendered unusable, or at least to require a large dilution before being sold, such dilution, of course, lessening very much the virulence of the poison. Cow yards and sheds require much care and cleanliness in order to keep the cattle free from disease, a matter but little attended to in Sydney and the suburbs, from the accumulated filth I have seen in such places, and quite enough to produce disease, and aggravate it when produced.

The presence of cow-houses, or dairy sheds, or yards, in populous or crowded localities inflicts a physical injury on the inhabitants, probably not much noticed, but not the less true; and the mortuary statistics of parts of London prove beyond a doubt this fact. The question was put to Dr. Buchanan, Medical Officer of Health for St. Giles's district, "Do you say that a cow-house and yard is more detrimental to the health of a neighbourhood than if the same space were covered with poor houses?" His answer was "Yes, it is positively so."

Licenses are granted for cow-houses in London, and the Board of Works issue most stringent orders for the regulation of such places in order to mitigate the nuisance.

Dr. Lankester has acted with much vigour in the parish of St. James, by inducing the vestry to assent to the abolition of cow-houses in the parish, and he hopes to have rendered his district a signal service by sweeping away all those resources of zymotic disease from the crowded localities in which they were placed.

With respect to poisonous milk, the "Annales d'Hygiène Publique," relates that several officers of English vessels off Malta exhibited symptoms of poisoning after partaking of the milk of goats which had been fed upon a plant, called by the inhabitants "Tenhuta"—*Euphorbici heliocopia*. These must be the cases reported in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, March, 1862, by Dr. A. E. Mackay, surgeon, H.M.S. Marlborough, and which occurred on the 27th November, 1861, at Malta. Several officers and men of H.M. ships Agamemnon, Marlborough, Neptune, James Watt, Racoon, and others, were seized with extreme faintness, nausea, violent bilious vomiting, and diarrhœa, some to a much greater extent or more violent than others. This poisoning was traced to the milk used for breakfast, and that the goats had been fed on the tenhuta, a plant they were very fond of. It is said, it is an excellent galactagogue, and on this account is given by some of the unprincipled natives to their goats, to increase their milk, when there is a brisk demand for such a commodity.

The usual custom with respectable Maltese families is to keep their goats in their court-yards, and not allow them to stray out, or feed on the ramparts or usual feeding-grounds of the goats on the island. The Maltese milkmen knew very well when a goat has partaken of the tenhuta from the appearance of the milk, a small portion of which poured into the hollow of the hand and then spread out by the finger shows yellowish streaks in it.

Dr. Lammatt, a Maltese medical gentleman, suffered once from a severe attack of a similar nature, which nearly proved fatal to him, but he attributes the poisonous properties of the milk to an abscess on the udder, from which the animal was suffering at the time. So well acquainted are they in Malta with the deleterious properties of this plant on the milk of the goats that in contracts for charitable and public institutions, the milkmen are bound to be especially careful that their goats are not allowed to stray upon pasturage of an unwholesome character.

These remarks will conclude all I have to say at present with respect to diseased animals, meat, and milk.

It is an old and a trite saying that "one half of the world don't know how the other half live." I will add, one half of the community don't know of the vile adulterations the other half consume; and, as illustrations and *apropos* of the subject, I will give two instances,—1st, with respect to Cheshire cheese, where the *Times* says, "the colouring matter of Cheshire cheeses alone costs £2250 per annum, this amount being thrown away upon a mixture of turmeric, potash, soft soap, and train oil, with annatto. The second, in reference to so-called "real imported port wine"—a sensation was caused at Oporto by the discovery of extensive frauds in the wine trade, in 1857. It appears that mixtures to represent port wine are manufactured in England and Hamburgh, and sent out in ships to Oporto, where, by means of false certificates, the mixtures are imported into England as port wine. About 3000 pipes of such mixtures were then in London. Ten pipes were seized by the Customs' authorities at Oporto, on board an English vessel. The captain declared he had the pipes on board merely for the benefit of a sea voyage. The mixture was tested and found to be a composition of *bad alcohol, molasses, and the essence of tar!* The Portuguese authorities refused to give up the ten pipes, and there can be no doubt but that they would have been imported into England and sold as the veritable production of the Douro, shipped at Oporto.

Does any of this detestable stuff find its way to Sydney, merely for the benefit of the sea voyage? I think I hear an echo answering "Wouldn't you like to know?"

W. BELL.

Kent and Druitt streets, July 13.

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CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

BY OLD BOOMERANG.

LOOK ON THIS BRIGHT SIDE!

THE attempt to collect a few crumbs of comfort for those unfortunate persons who have so severely suffered by the late devastating floods appears, at the first essay, almost hopeless. The disaster has been so wide spread, and so overwhelming, that ordinary expressions of condolence seem out of place altogether. To bid persons cheer up, and look on the sunny side, who, from their look-out on dreary wastes of saddened ruin, can find no bright spot for their eyes to rest upon, may seem almost like trifling with their distresses; or, at least, something like trying to amuse them with unmeaning words, such as are often used to quiet crying children. Some of the disquieted sufferers may possibly say, as they glance at the heading of this address, "Ah! it is easy enough for you to sit by your comfortable fire-side, in Sydney, and philosophise over the disasters which have wrecked so many homes, and filled so many hearts with sadness, and almost with despair; but difficult indeed for us, who are surrounded by the misery of wreck and ruin, with semi-starvation in prospective, to realise the value of your maxims. We can see no sunny side to look upon: the prospect before our mental, and our material vision, too, is a hopeless blank."

It is with feelings of deep commiseration, and, at the same time, with unusual diffidence, that I venture a little friendly counsel to these downcast ones, in this sad time of trial. As I have experienced trials, similar to those which are weighing down the spirits of the persons I am specially addressing, I cannot be regarded as a mere wordy theorist. My desire is to offer sympathy, and, possibly, a few scraps of comfort. From my point of view, I may be able to direct them to some sunny spots, which they may have been unable to discern, through the gloom which surrounds them at the present time, and overlands their hearts with dismal foreboding.

Though happily exempt from personal exposure to the late severe storms, which have made such general havoc, both on sea and on land—like many other persons in Sydney, I have not been free from a painful depression, which strong feeling for the hapless sufferers has engendered. Often, both by night and by day, has my disturbed imagination hovered about certain well-known spots, in the valleys of the Hunter, Hawkesbury, and other parts—which have been most severely visited by the calamitous floods, and pictured the vexation which the terrible hurly-burly of the elements was creating. Often have I beheld, with fancy's eye, the panic-stricken faces of poor women and children, fleeing for their lives from their inundated homes; or the stout-hearted sires, with despair knitting their brows, helplessly gazing upon the total destruction of the fruits of years of honest labour. I have sorrowfully pictured, too, bereaved ones, who, in addition to the loss of their entire earthly dependence, have had to behold, with anguish inexpressible, the violent deaths of beloved relatives, as dear to them as their own life.

The pitiless rain, and the fierce howling blast, which shook every house in this city, and nightly kept thousands of sympathising hearts awake with anxiety for those who were exposed to the fury of the tempest, kept me awake too, and most painfully aroused all my fellow-feeling. But enough of this strain! I do not assume any virtue for feelings which were involuntary, which I should perhaps have gladly shaken off if possible; and I can assure my readers that I do not ascribe with their misfortune in a light or thoughtless spirit—very far from it. In bidding them to look on the sunny side, I do so with a saddening consciousness of the difficult lesson I am teaching. I am aware that it may seem to some like mere mockery; for, amidst their discomfort of body and mind, they fancy they cannot see a single cheering ray of sunshine; and if they should manifest impatience, how can it be wondered at? It is said that to be patient is the hardest work we have to do through life; and, I dare say, very many who are now undergoing a trying discipline find that axiom true enough. May "Patience have its perfect work," and may those sorely tried ones live to feel that the present affliction "was but the bush whereon kind Providence had enclosed the grape of future prosperity." In the most kindly spirit I would submit the following subjects, for calm consideration, sincerely hoping they may help to reminds hope in some dejected breast, whereon gaunt despair is seeking to obtain a lodgment.

In the first place, I think it must be comforting to know the general commiseration which is felt throughout the colony—as witness the strenuous efforts which have been and are still being put forth, to administer more material aid than mere verbal sympathy. It must be cheering to your hearts to receive such undoubted proofs of genuine friendship. "Real friends," are wont to visit us in our prosperity, when invited; but, in adversity, they come of their own accord." Read the reports of the crowded meetings which have been held in various places, and see how very many real friends have come forward of their own accord to help you in your sad necessity. Think of that poor woman who came forward with her stocking; and of those noble-hearted workmen who have gladly given a day's pay each to help to swell the amount of the contributions of their more wealthy neighbours! Think, too, of the various ways in which kind brotherly love is being manifested at the present time among all ranks of society; and be assured the warm fraternal feeling which has prompted these acts is not a mere fitful effervescence; it will continue, and you will receive all the aid you really need to help you—to help yourselves. Cheer up then! and take a little comfort from that consideration! You may be poor, but you are not friendless.

It should also comfort you to feel that your distresses have not arisen from your own wilfulness, or negligence. Many a ruined man has had his life embittered by the recollection of his own follies, extravagance, or mismanagement, which has brought about the downfall, and reduced his family to beggary. Your present misfortunes have been caused by the visitation of Almighty God; and who can tell the amount of good which He may cause to spring out of the present apparent evils?

While we deeply deplore the sad sacrifice of human life which has unhappily occurred, and overwhelmed many hearts with grief, it is, at the same time, matter for devout thanksgiving to God that the loss is small in comparison with the wide extent and the terrible nature of the late storms. Sad, as is the lot of many of you who have been driven from your comfortable homes, and suddenly denuded of all your property, most of you have been spared the bitter pangs of bereavement. Your beloved wife and children have been spared to you to console you under your misfortunes. You have not to begin the world again in lonely sorrow. Take comfort from that happy consideration.

It must be cheering, too, to many farmers to know that they have yet a prospect of reaping a crop of wheat. In some localities, perhaps, from the peculiar positions of the farms, or the nature of the soils, that prospect is but slight, or altogether hopeless; still, in many other places—indeed, in a majority of farms—the chances are good.

From a long experience in some of the Northern agricultural districts, I believe that wheat sown late in July will, under ordinary circumstances, produce good crops: and I have been informed by a gentleman who has farmed extensively on the coast to the southward, that he has reaped heavy crops of wheat which was sown in August. From present indications the price of wheat is likely to rule high throughout the year; so even, if the late sown crops should yield less than an average quantity, it will probably be very remunerative. I would strongly urge my farming readers to lose no time in putting in their crops wherever it is at all practicable to do so; and there is every likelihood—highly enriched as some of the lands must be by the alluvial deposits from the late inundations—that the harvest will be an abundant one; "yielding seed to the sower and bread to the eater."

"Ah!" some poor dejected soul may say, "that I have no seed to sow; no plough wherewith to turn up my land; no rations, nor clothing, for myself and family; and no money to purchase either." Poor fellow! your case is a sad one, certainly! And alas! I fear, there are many cases equally deplorable! But cheer up, friend, make your necessities known—unreservedly, truthfully—to the local relief committee in your district, wherever it may be, and the relief you absolutely require will be supplied to you. Not a man of you need yield to despair, so mind you don't do it. There is sympathy enough in the colony, thank God! and there will be funds enough forthcoming too to alleviate every case of real distress—to place every unfortunate, ruined man in a position to help himself; and that is all you want your fellow colonists to do for you. Cheer up then, friend! go to work with a will; and may "God speed the plough!"

There are, also! many bona fide farmers who have suffered from the late visitation. Diggers, flooded-out miners, shipwrecked mariners, and others. In general, such persons may be able to recover themselves, sooner than the agriculturists—at all events, they are likely to see a quicker return for their renewed labours. Still, there may be some amongst them whose exertions are paralysed by absolute indigence, by the want of food and clothing, and the necessary tools for prosecuting their usual callings. All such persons could, I apprehend, meet with the relief they require from the funds, which are now accumulating, rather, which are now being distributed by the sub-committees in various flooded districts. And while it is to be hoped that a proper manly spirit will prevent persons from applying for assistance who are not actually in distress, in common justice to their really destitute neighbours, it is equally to be hoped that no destitute man will shrink from applying for the aid which he cannot honestly do without, and which will be cheerfully afforded to him when the real demands of his case have been carefully examined. Do not let any spiteful quaffers down you from asking for temporary assistance, my friends! If your wife and children are hungry and cold, go and ask for food and clothing for them. Should you unexpectedly be put to earn it for them by the "sweat of your brow," it will be a false delicacy that prompts you to sit down and see them starve sooner than solicit, or rather accept of, temporary aid. Bear in mind, you are not a beggar! no one regards you as such. Perhaps not a soul in the multitude of cheerful subscribers who the relief fund has ever thought he was laying you under an obligation, or wished to claim undue merit for his liberality—quite the contrary. The majority of donors felt it to be a positive duty, or a privilege, to give a portion of what they could spare, to help their suffering fellows, who would willingly do so much for them under similar unhappy circumstances. And which of us in this, or indeed in any other community, can say that he is secure from reverses? Where is the man who can say he is thoroughly beyond the flood-mark of misfortune?

That these visitations are not unmitigated evils I think I could show from many other points of view; but I prefer reserving my demonstrations for some more seasonable occasion. I may, however, just cursorily glance at the favourable opportunity which such times afford for the exercise of the liberality of our wealthy colonists. In such exigences large sums of money are required; and it is only the rich who can individually subscribe in a manner proportionate to the requirements. If it were not for such afflictive occurrences some of our affluent neighbours would scarcely know the luxury of doing good with their money; thus their charity, from want of healthful exercise, would shrivel like an ear of blasted wheat; and that would be calamitous, alike to themselves and to all within the influence of their example.

Take courage friends! and try to bear up under your trials like true Britons. Nothing will be gained by bending to the pressure of misfortune. The more you yield the more you will feel yourselves crushed down by despair. "Hope on, hope ever." Remember how many thousands of kind hearts are condoling with you, while their willing hands are extended to help you. But, above all, remember the Almighty Being, whose hand has administered the afflictive stroke, doubtless for some wise, though inscrutable, purpose; and if you love Him, you can rest assured—dark and cheerless as your present lot may be—"that all things will work together for good."

Once more, then, I say, while I again tender my heartiest sympathy, cheer up, friends, and look on the sunny side.

Darlinghurst, June 29.

FARM-YARD MANURE.

(From the Age.)

At the meeting of the Bulleen Agricultural Society, held on the 4th instant, Mr. James M'Ker ch made the following statement with reference to the benefits to be derived from the proper mode of collecting and applying farm-yard manures:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—In rising to redeem a pledge given by me at last meeting of committee that I should, at this meeting, make a few remarks on what I considered to be a good and judicious mode of collecting and economising farm-yard manure, and applying the same to the farm, and giving the results thereof. I wish, in the first place, to be distinctly understood that I do not mean to insinuate that I possess more practical or theoretical knowledge in any branch of husbandry than any gentleman here present. On the contrary, I believe there are many gentlemen now in this room whose general experience of farming is far in advance of mine, and if they were to communicate their experience on many of the most important subjects connected with agriculture, it would be of the greatest benefit to many persons of less experience, of whom your humble servant is one. Under this impression I endeavoured, at last meeting of committee, to induce some gentleman to promise to give a short address, or read a paper on some important subject in connection with farming; but finding as one willing to be the first to come to ward, and that my endeavour was not likely to succeed rather than that the attempt should fail, I undertook to offer a few remarks this afternoon on the subject referred to, although I am quite sensible of my own unfitness for the task, not laying any particular claim to superior knowledge in farming, much less in reasoning. Now sir, small as my knowledge of farming is, I still think that I know enough to convince me that the system, or rather the absence of any system of proper culture in the country is such as to call for a complete change of our mode of farming. The first thing to which I wish to direct your attention is that most sensel ss and destructive practice of burning straw as the best means of getting rid of what must be considered by many thoughtless people, as a useless nuisance, fit only for the flames. I feel confident that there is no person present who will attempt to defend the absurd and wasteful practice, so that I need only condemn it as bad. You are aware that the last few years during which we were engaged in farming in this district our land brought forth abundantly. In those times it was quite common to have a return of two or three tuns per acre of hay, which, if allowed to be cut and carted off the ground, with the centre dug out two or three feet deeper than the surrounding enclosure. This would prevent the liquid manure from being washed away by the rain. I would likewise recommend a drain about two feet deep to be cut round the yard to carry away the stagnant water. This drain would be found useful both for keeping the cattle dry and saving the manure from being damaged by too great admixture of water. Into these yards a quantity of fresh clean straw should be put every morning and evening in proportion to the number of cattle to be fed and straw to be used. If to this you add a little mangold wurtzel, which no farmer should be without, you will have a nice and keep in good condition a large number of cattle either for dairy or fattening purposes. You can rear your own beef, and save your butcher's bill. I may here state that, by adopting myself the plan which I am now recommending to you, I was enabled this year to cut the crops of about 500 acres of land without having to pay more than about £12 for butcher's meat. I killed cattle of my own, rearing a number worth about £70. I will now give you a statement of my system of manuring, which I do not pretend to affirm to be the best, but it answers my purpose well. I will therefore give it to you with all its imperfections, in the hope of hearing of a better plan being adopted by some one who has had more experience in farming than I have. During the winter months I continue feeding the cattle in the yards with straw and mangold wurtzel, as already indicated, and I must affirm that my cattle prosper well, both in condition and constitution. I keep many head of cattle, and in this manner I manage to use all my straw, and make a large quantity of manure. The pigs obtained and retained after for the exercise of the liberality of our wealthy colonists. In such exigences large sums of money are required; and it is only the rich who can individually subscribe in a manner proportionate to the requirements. If it were not for such afflictive occurrences some of our affluent neighbours would scarcely know the luxury of doing good with their money; thus their charity, from want of healthful exercise, would shrivel like an ear of blasted wheat; and that would be calamitous, alike to themselves and to all within the influence of their example.

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Darlinghurst, June 29.

"DAUNT'S ROCK" AND THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.

(From the London Review.)

FIFTY-AND-FORTY years ago, his Majesty's ship Tribune, a thirty-six gun frigate, while standing in shore in moderate weather and broad daylight, when a pilot on board, struck upon Daunt's Rock, knocked off part of her keel, and thus was damaged herself. But the sudden ingress of water was considerable, and came to greater grief. As luck would have it, she escaped. But the Admiralty knew at least then that "Daunt's Rock" was a rock, 400 feet long by about 300 broad, lying outside, and, as it were, blockading one of the finest harbours in the world, and threatening every ship that entered it with the fate of which the ship between cup and lip is the type. Captains of sea-going vessels know the danger. They felt that Director word come of Daunt's Rock some day if something were not done either to remove it, or to have such standing warning of its presence made that ships could not fail to give it a wide berth. Nevertheless, five-and-forty years after his Majesty's ship Tribune struck upon the reef, the City of New York went bodily on to it, with a cargo of lives more numerous than those that were swept away by the bursting of the Sheffield reservoir, and which, had the weather not been moderate, and if the ship had not stuck fast, would probably have been lost. Nearly half a century of experience and warning had made their appeal to the authorities in vain. The reef which might have been removed was still to the fore. No light-ship warns the mariner of its presence. And, yet, for months, the Dublin Ballast Board, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade, have had "Daunt's Rock" ringing in their ears, through the energetic appeals of Mr. John Francis Maguire, Mayor of Cork, who has just told the story of his fruitless efforts to get some of these authorities to act.

The narrative is instructive. In the month of July last, Mr. Maguire represented to Lord Clarence Paget the alarm which had been created in the minds of the captains of the Cunard steamers by the unprotected state of Daunt's Rock. The reef was marked only by a buoy, and on dark nights the captains had to lie off the harbour for several hours to the grievous delay of the American mails. Lord Clarence replied, that the subject was not within the province of the Admiralty, but of the Board of Trade; and so his lordship washed his hands of it. Mr. Maguire next turned to Mr. Milner Gibson. The subject was "new" to that gentleman, but he affected Mr. Maguire his "courteous attention," and with that act of politeness the matter, as far as the Board of Trade was concerned, apparently ended. Moved by the example of their Mayor, the Harbour Commissioners of Cork now communicated with the Dublin Ballast Board, and when the Board made its annual visit of inspection, a meeting took place between Sir James Dombraine and his colleagues on behalf of the Board, and the Harbour Commissioners, when the latter demanded that the rock should be removed as speedily as possible, and that until that could be done a light-ship should be placed so as to protect the shipping coming into the harbour. They argued, moreover, that as the rock lay some miles from the entrance to Cork Harbour, and beyond the jurisdiction and responsibility of the commissioners, the duty of removing or lighting it devolved properly upon the Government, and that the cost should be borne by the Consolidated Fund or by the Mercantile Marine Fund. "The result of the interview," writes Mr. Maguire, "was that the Commissioners were convinced that the immediate object for which they should leave be without, was a light-ship, with a fog-bell and signal-gun for foggy weather; leaving the question of the removal of the rock for the scientific judgment of the highest professional authority." Perhaps this was as much progress as could be expected in a month. Lord Clarence Paget had washed his hands of the rock, Mr. Milner Gibson had received Mr. Maguire courteously, and the Ballast Board and Harbour Commissioners had come to the conclusion that a light-ship would be preferable to a buoy. These were not great results; but they were as much as the genius of Circumlocution would permit in so short a time.

Some what may to ships and men, that dreary potentate must have his way. Even an energetic mayor, who is, moreover, an M.P., an effective speaker, and ready with his pen, cannot hurry him out of his accustomed pace. Mr. Maguire, it must be owned, did his best to do so. Deputed by the Cork Harbour Commissioners, he visited London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to stir up the merchants of those ports in behalf of an assault upon the Circumlocution Office. Memorials from the public bodies of those cities of the three ports, representing the mercantile and shipping interest of the United Kingdom, as well as from the Harbour Commissioners and Corporation of Cork, were presented by him to the Board of Trade, praying that something might be done to lessen the peril of Daunt's Rock. They might as well have been presented to the rock itself. Finally, on the 24th of September, Mr. Maguire wrote to the Times, and on the 5th of the October following, down came Sir James Dombraine, Captain Roberts, and Mr. Thomas Bewley, Visiting Committee of the Dublin Ballast Board, to hold a second inquiry into the nature and peril of Daunt's Rock. Captains of vessels, harbour masters, all who could throw light upon the subject, were examined. Cases of accidents, which were time to time occurred upon the rock, were cited. A letter from the local agent of the Cunard Company was read to Sir James and his colleagues, in which the writer stated that "Daunt's Rock was an object of constant apprehension to their captains." The result was magnificent! The Visiting Committee had to be prized into the Harbour Commissioners that what was wanted was a light-ship. And they did report, And the Ballast Board, after well weighing the matter for two months, reported graciously that "Daunt's Rock" should have a light-ship, but that Cork should pay for it. So, no doubt, Cork would have been permitted to bring the power of science to bear on the removal of the rock singether upon similar conditions. But the Harbour Commissioners, and we think, with justice, refused to take on themselves the duty of an object of national and imperial importance. And thus, after six months' violent exertion, Circumlocution came to a dead stop, and refused to go any further.

Thus, after having been politely bowed out by Lord Clarence, and politely bowed out of the Commissioners, Mr. Maguire, immediately before the overtures of the attention of Mr. Milner Gibson, after visiting London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and enlisting the whole mercantile and shipping interest in the cause, and after having actually brought the Visiting Committee of the Dublin Ballast Board to report in favour of a step which at least five and twenty years had proved to be of vital necessity, Mr. Maguire had to begin his work de novo. Mindful of Mr. Milner Gibson's courtesy, he once more turned to the chief direction of the Board of Trade, and about a month ago had two interviews with its President. He warned him that Daunt's Rock was not to be trifled with, and that to throw the expense of protecting vessels from its peril wholly upon Cork was an act which no man with any bowels of compassion could contemplate. He explained to him that already the Harbour Commissioners had exempted all Transatlantic vessels carrying passengers and merchandise from the harbour dues for a period of years yet unexpired, and that within the limit of their responsibility they had duly discharged their obligations in providing buoys, beacons, and lights in abundance, for the protection of shipping. Once more the indefatigable mayor seemed on the point of achieving a tangible result. When he first broached the matter to Mr. Milner Gibson, that gentleman was courteous. As the subject was then "new" to him, more could hardly be expected. But now he was "impressed"—"somewhat impressed," writes Mr. Maguire, "with the importance of the case, and also apparently with the feeling of the injustice of compelling Cork to pay for what was properly belonging to the country at large." Well, and what did the impressionable Mr. Milner Gibson do? The subject was not new "to him this time. He had had eight months to ponder the matter, and had no doubt been able in that time to see that sunken rocks are perilous and lightships useful. Did he, then, promise that a light-ship should be provided? No. He said that the "Ballast Board and the Trinity Board would again be communicated with upon the subject." Ballast Board, Trinity Board, Admiralty Board, Board of Trade, round and round, never-ending, still beginning! What a rich specimen of the Circumlocution Office have we here!

"And there," writes Mr. Maguire, "the question stood, when the sub-urgent appeals of some of the captains of the Cunard Company and of the Cork Harbour Commissioners were fully realised." While the Board dawdled, a steamer of 2,000 tons, belonging to the City of New York was wrecked upon Daunt's Rock. In her loss property was sacrificed, the value of which would have paid the expense of a light-ship for half a century to come. We freely acquit the Cork Harbour Commissioners of any blame in the matter. They have discharged their bounden responsibility; and if Daunt's Rock is to be dealt with some of the Government Boards must see to it. Which of those Boards is in duty bound to do so we are unable to say. Indeed, they themselves appear to have no very distinct idea upon the matter. The Board of Admiralty interposes the duty to the Board of Trade; the Board of Trade consults the Ballast Board and the Trinity Board. Finally nothing is done. Britannia rules the waves, but Daunt's Rock, in the safe keeping of the Circumlocution Office, defies her.

THE VERDICT AGAINST J. J.

ABOUT forty years ago a sad misfortune happened to J. J.—he was born. He was not aware of it at the time, but it was not long before he began to realise it. His baby-life was a wretched one. His mother "drank." His father was by profession a blacksmith, whose only recreation was night-poaching. The impropriety of this nocturnal amusement could never be impressed upon Mr. J. senior; bludgeons and bundles of guns had been used in the humane endeavour to drive the idea into his head, but his skull was unusually strong, and withstood manfully the forcible entry of the idea. Interviews with justices of the peace, and arguments from legal gentlemen, had no more effect upon him: he took his imprisonments with perfect equanimity, as a matter of course; but as soon as he "got out" he returned to his old practice. "Game was game," was his uncontrovertible argument; "one chap 'ad as much right to it as another," was his not equally incontrovertible deduction; and "blowed if they won't preserve butterflies next," was his ironical but vague conclusion. He was told he would be hanged or transported, and he fully believed what was told him, but he expressed his determination nevertheless to "give his bit o' fun as well as the best on 'em," and to "eat a bit o' public victual now and agen, if he died for it;" for nothing could persuade him that game was anything but "public victuals." It is hardly necessary, except as a connecting-link in the story, to observe that Mr. J. senior's friends soon saw their prophecy fulfilled, and the man who would eat "public victuals" was made a public example of. The "jolly blacksmith," in fact, "on a shiny night in the season of the year," got into serious complications with Mr. Noman's (of Nowara Hall) gamekeepers; and one of the latter was unnerved in the water to such an extent that the whole Humane Society could not have brought back to him the requisite amount of animation; the consequence was, he expired; and Mr. J. senior put the Government to the expense of sending him abroad, and finding him in board, lodging, work, and confinement. Mrs. J. was obliged to remove to unconducible apartments at the workhouse, where, finding the supply of gin inappreciable, and attainable only by a smuggling process beyond her abilities, she fell a victim to her sufferings, in the thirty-fifth year of her age and the third of her marriage. Her end was (forced) sobriety.

J. J. became a work'us boy, and received (with a very ill grace) the education generally awarded to that class of our younger brethren. In this public institution he had the misfortune to quarrel with a comrade when they had each of them forks in their hands; the comrade made a thrust at him with the two-pronged instrument, and missed; whereupon J. J. returned the compliment, but unfortunately took truer aim, and inflicted a ghastly wound; he was naturally set down as the more guilty of the two, was severely chastised, and branded as an embryo ruffian. Now, it is often very difficult in this over-populated country for a work'us-boy who begins life without the prestige of a convict father, a mother who died of a drunkard, and of having himself nearly killed a playmate with a two-pronged fork, to obtain a boot-cleaning and errand-running situation in a gentleman's establishment. No wonder, then, that young J. J., with his antecedents, had a great deal to bear at the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Fitz-Hex's, who had charitably determined to "give him a chance!" no wonder, that with his naturally sour and irritable temper, which, for improvement, required scolding rather than aggravating treatment, he resented the language of Mr. Thomas—the gentleman who "fed" the kitchen at Mr. Fitz-Hex's—whose questions were couched in some such terms as: "Now then, cowcie, where's them boots?" Joe Snow, the tailor, who, Joe recollected afterwards, he seemed restless and uneasy, smoked his pipe, and when the bell rang, went up to his little room leading into Mr. Noman's. Old Stone remained smoking his pipe in the bar, and was a little alarmed, though not at all astonished (for he knew Mr. Noman's temper) to hear, about an hour after J. J. had retired, voices in loud dispute. He listened, and heard Mr. Noman distinctly say: "You'll leave my service to-morrow, then."

"Very well," was the sullen answer. "You'll be sorry for it though."

Joe laughed to himself, as he heard two doors slamed, and pondered to himself the remarkable near morning of a scene he had once or twice witnessed before. J. J. would come down early for Mr. Noman's inspection, knock at Mr. Noman's door, enter holding his jug like a herald's wand before him and say: "Hot water, sir. Beg pardon sir; hope no offence." and then a cheery voice would reply: "Oh! good morning, J. Offnoceman—no! Get my razors out."

But the next morning came, and there was no appearance of J. J. at half-past six; none at seven; none at eight; none at nine; and more wonderful still, Mr. Noman's bell didn't ring. So old Joe mounted to J. J.'s door and knocked once, twice, thrice; then he tried the handle. The door resisted, but the room was empty. The bed was rumpled outside, but that was all; it had evidently not been slept in. The window was thrown up as high as it would go, and there, on the moist gravel beneath—for it had rained during the small hours—were visible marks of nailed boots. J. J. had evidently made off that way. Joe shook his head, and muttered: "A devil of a temper." The door of communication between the two rooms was ajar. Joe knocked, and peeped it open with a "Beg pardon, sir; its past—" The last word died on his lips, his eyes protruded, his cheeks paled, and his knees shook. It mattered nothing to Mr. Noman how much it was past any hour. His head lay on the pillow in the attitude of sleep, but in the middle of his throat, from ear to ear, was a huge chasm; his arms lay outside upon the sheet, and close to the fingers of his right hand was the handle of a large clasp-knife.

There was consternation at Nowara: "Five miles from anywhere." An inquest was held; and a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against J. J. The position of the knife was pronounced, on the author—y of the medical evidence, a clumsy attempt to suggest suicide. The knife, too, had J. J. upon its handle. Old Joe could speak to the dispute, and to J. J.'s threat; in fact, there was no doubt at all about it. So J. J. was put on trial for his life; and the most singular feature about the whole case was this: the murdered man's money-bag had been rifled, all the gold and silver abstracted, but, oddly enough, only one bank-note; and this very bank-note J. J. got changed on the day after the murder. This was pretty strong circumstantial evidence. But besides this, there were the boot-prints on the gravel, which J. J.'s boots exactly fitted, and the spot of blood found on his shirt-front. It was remarkable that when the evidence about the boot-prints was given, the accused turned deadly pale, seemed suddenly to recollect something, muttered to his counsel, and then, burying his face in his hands, took no further notice of anything until the usual question was put to him, as to why reasons he might not why sentence of death should not be passed on him. He then stated up—he had refused the assistance of counsel—and said simply that the only reason he knew was, that he was innocent. He swore his early life was against his being believed, but the facts were simply these: He had quarrelled with Mr. Noman, but he declined to say what about; he had been dismissed his service; and the bank-note was accounted for by the fact, that Mr. Noman had paid him on the spot the wages due to him. But he had found it impossible to sleep, and had dropped from the window from an angry desire to get away at once; and the boot-prints could not have been his, as he had taken off his boots, lest Mr. Noman should hear him; moreover, that the rain had not commenced till after he had been gone about two hours; and that though it had been a short rain, it had been a heavy one—quite heavy enough to have washed out the marks of the boots, if they had been there; that the blood on his shirt-front was accounted for by bleeding at the nose, to which he was subject when excited; that if he could have saved Mr. Noman's life by exposing his own, he would have done it; and that what he most regretted were, the charge of ingratitude which had been made against him.

The learned judge was exceedingly moved, but the prisoner at the bar's bare assertion could not be allowed to outweigh so many circumstantial proofs, and J. J. must die the death.

When the execution was over, from the crowd which had collected to see it emerged a burly, weather-beaten, freckled-faced man, who turned quickly up the nearest alley, passed one freckled hand over the weather-beaten face, and muttered: "Poor lad! poor lad! he's a plucky one: he might a made it work out about them boots; and old Joe Snow 'ud 'a sworn there's very few but 'im and me knows o' the secret under the 'ed o' the body!" What think you of the verdict? The weather-beaten man, when he lay some years after on the border of the grave, told the parish priest that it should have been "Not guilty."—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE DEAD ALIVE.—A grave mistake by the Strood parochial authorities has caused amusement in the neighbourhood during the week. A few days ago the master of the union wrote to the friends of one John White, of Painswick, an inmate of the house, stating that he was dead, and it was thought that he would be buried in due course as a pauper. The friends of John White, however, though willing to allow him to live on the parish, were too proud to allow him to be buried by it, and at once set about getting him a "comfortable coffin," and providing an entertainment, according to rural custom, for his funeral. A barrel of beer was provided, a gammon of bacon was cooked, hearses were engaged, and a party of friends were invited to follow the deceased to the grave, and regale themselves at a funeral feast in celebration of the event. Friday was fixed for the funeral; and a cart was despatched to Strood to bring the body to Painswick, to be buried in a grave which had been dug in the cemetery there; but the driver, on seeing the coffin, expressed strong doubts whether it was that of John White; if it was, he said, he was a much thinner man than he used to be. The master indeed! said the driver, he was convinced that it was not John White of Painswick, but the other John White who had died, and that he had written to the friends of the wrong man! The driver was, of course, delighted to shake hands with his old friend again; but the mistake put him in a difficulty. The friends of John White of Painswick would be much alarmed, he said, if he returned without him dead. Would the master, then, allow White to accompany him to Painswick alive? So reasonable a request could scarcely be refused, and John White rode into Painswick amid a welcomed by the telling of his own funeral bell, and greatly to the astonishment of his mourning relations. The story told, John White, instead of being laid in the grave, sat down to his own funeral feast, and none enjoyed the gammon of bacon or quaffed the beer more heartily than he did; and after a very merry meeting, the founder of the feast returned to his old quarters in the union to die on some future occasion.—*Hudson's Weekly News.*

MATRIMONIAL HOAX.—A capital hoax has been played at Bradford upon one of those vacant beings, an advertiser for a wife. Seeing an advertisement of such a description in a Manchester paper, the sapient starting himself as "good-looking," a number of young men concocted a letter from a "lady" with £800 a-year. The last look, the senseless fellow in his reply stating that he had three offers, and could only decide by an inspection of their portraits. In another letter, written in French, he described himself as charmed, and asked for an interview. One was appointed; when, after a pleasant tête-à-tête with the "rolled lady," the would-be Benedict was suddenly horsed by a most unfeminine dig in the ribs, whilst a masculine voice from beneath the veil inquired "Well, old fellow, how are you?" Seeing the hoax, off he ran, but was followed by a large number of hitherto concealed spectators, and only escaped after a hard run.—*Halifax Guardian.*

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

BY OLD BOOMERANG.

LOOK ON THIS BRIGHT SIDE!

THE attempt to collect a few crumbs of comfort for those unfortunate persons who have so severely suffered by the late devastating floods appears, at the first essay, almost hopeless. The disaster has been so wide spread, and so overwhelming, that ordinary expressions of condolence seem out of place altogether. To bid persons cheer up, and look on the sunny side, who, from their look-out on dreary wastes of saddened ruin, can find no bright spot for their eyes to rest upon, may seem almost like trifling with their distresses; or, at least, something like trying to amuse them with unmeaning words, such as are often used to quiet crying children. Some of the disquieted sufferers may possibly say, as they glance at the heading of this address, "Ah! it is easy enough for you to sit by your comfortable fire-side, in Sydney, and philosophise over the disasters which have wrecked so many homes, and filled so many hearts with sadness, and almost with despair; but difficult indeed for us, who are surrounded by the misery of wreck and ruin, with semi-starvation in prospective, to realise the value of your maxims. We can see no sunny side to look upon: the prospect before our mental, and our material vision, too, is a hopeless blank."

It is with feelings of deep commiseration, and, at the same time, with unusual diffidence, that I venture a little friendly counsel to these downcast ones, in this sad time of trial. As I have experienced trials, similar to those which are weighing down the spirits of the persons I am specially addressing, I cannot be regarded as a mere wordy theorist. My desire is to offer sympathy, and, possibly, a few scraps of comfort. From my point of view, I may be able to direct them to some sunny spots, which they may have been unable to discern, through the gloom which surrounds them at the present time, and overlands their hearts with dismal foreboding.

Though happily exempt from personal exposure to the late severe storms, which have made such general havoc, both on sea and on land—like many other persons in Sydney, I have not been free from a painful depression, which strong feeling for the hapless sufferers has engendered. Often, both by night and by day, has my disturbed imagination hovered about certain well-known spots, in the valleys of the Hunter, Hawkes

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 14.

Urara (s.), 261 tons, Captain Wiseman, from Clarence River 13th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Caird, Smith, Mac Donnell, Mrs Fry and son, and 12 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Auckland (s.), 608 tons, Captain Bagley, from Nelson 2nd instant. Passengers—Messrs. Robinson, Murphy, Bartley, Galbraith, Hoye, M'Ewen, Webster, Lowe, O'Malley, Campbell, M'Dermott, Foley, Morrice, Doherty, Stahl, Hoffman, Dunn, Turner, Hewett, How, Blom, and John Jones (a prisoner). A. S. N. Co., agents.

Lockett, ship, 613 tons, Captain Topham, from San Francisco 23rd April. Passengers—Mrs Topham, Mrs. Wilks, and 1 in the steerage. M'Nab and Co., agents.

Prince Patrick, schooner, 123 tons, Captain Patchley, from Wide Bay 12th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Gil Blas, brig, 173 tons, from Wide Bay 24th ultimo. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Windhover, brig, 200 tons, Captain Hodges, from Port Cooper 11th ultimo. Ferguson, Webb, and Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 15.

Birchgrove, for Shanghai; Spartan, for Petropaulovski; Adieu, for Wallaroo; Bella Vista, for Melbourne; Clarence (s.), Agnes, for Brisbane; Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton; Neptune (s.), for Melbourne; Elizabeth Kimball, Australind, for San Francisco; Urara (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.—July 14.

Comet, Murray, from Newcastle, with 200 tons coal; Star of the Evening (s.), from Wollongong, with 250 tons coal; Gosford Packet, from Brisbane Water, with 1800 fellees, 3000 feet timber, 30 cases fruit; Sarah Barr, from Manning River, with 724 bags maize, 1 coop fowls; William and Ann, from Shell Harbour, with 60 kegs butter, 12 sides bacon, 4 boxes eggs; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 11 casks tallow, 8 bales wool, 5 bundles skins, 230 hides, 10 bags tobacco, 2 calves, 2 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 4 casks fruit, 1 horse.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 14.

Kangaroo (s.), Dart, Yarra (s.), Murray, Raven, for Newcastle; Star of the Evening (s.), for Wollongong; Gosford Packet, for Brisbane Water; Nambucca, for Nambucca; William and Ann, for Shellharbour.

IMPORTS.—July 14.

Auckland (s.), from Nelson: 3981 oz. gold, Oriental Bank; 9 packages skins, J. G. Cohen; 60 oz. gold, H. H. Beauchamp; 70 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Lockett, from San Francisco: 7718 bags wheat, 4000 half and 2418 quarter sacks flour, Order.

Windhover, from Port Cooper: 372 bales, 2 casks tallow, 8 bales wool, 14 [illegible] copper, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 70 packages, Dickinson and Co.

Gil Blas, from Wide Bay: 191 logs 10,000 feet pine, Order.

Prince Patrick, from Wide Bay: 125 logs 17,000 feet pine, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hongkong.—By the Manchu?, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Shanghai.—By the Highlander, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Kate, this day, at noon.

For Hobart Town.—By the Highlander, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the Clarence (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Adelaide.—By the Prince Alfred (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

The Urara (s.), from Grafton, crossed the bar at 11 a.m. on the 11th, and arrived here at 9 a.m. on the 14th instant. She reports strong head winds and heavy sea until reaching Cape Hawke; S.W. and variable breezes and rain the remainder of the passage. Cargo: 1662 bags maize, 1500 staves, 27 casks tallow, 62 hides, 13 boxes eggs, 6 coops fowls, 2 bales skins, and sundries.

The Auckland (s.), from New Zealand, arrived on the 14th, at 8 a.m. She left Manukau on the 28th, and Taranaki 29th ultimo; Nelson 2nd, Picton 3rd, and Wellington 5th instant. She returned to Nelson, and sailed again on the 8th, having been detained inside the last thirty-six hours. Calm weather and light breezes were experienced throughout the passage.

The Black Dog, from New Caledonia, reports the arrival of the Ashburton and Gazelle, from Sydney. The French war steamers Coetlogon and Fulton had left on a cruise on the coast with the Governor.

The A. S. N. Company's new steamer City of Adelaide made a trial trip yesterday in charge of Captain Moxon, the company's marine superintendent. A strong N.E. wind was blowing, and a heavy swell on, giving an excellent opportunity of testing her speed and seagoing qualities. She proceeded some distance outside the Heads, and in going down the harbour and returning was timed at the measured mile, making a good average of 13 knots. As a seaboat she is all that could be wished, and in the heavy roll of the easterly swell was remarkably easy. The engines worked smoothly, and but little vibration was felt from the action of the screw.

The bulk Merlin caught fire on the 23rd of January in New Caledonia River, she had gunpowder on board, and exploded. The Panope, Lydia, Peru, Juverna, Rydal, and Osprey, each with powder on board, were set on fire through the Merlin. All exploded and went to pieces. Loss estimated at £80,000.

The Lockett left San Francisco on the 23rd April; her dates have, therefore, been anticipated by the arrival of the Amateur. She has had very heavy westerly gales for the last four weeks, and has lost a great portion of her bulwarks.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 13.—Sunrise, barque, 257 tons, Laakie, from Melbourne; July 13.—Kate, brig, 244 tons, Sinclair, from Lyttelton. July 13.—Hindostan, ship, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

July 13.—Grafton, steamer, for Macleay River.

COASTERS INWARD.

July 13.—Martha Ellen, Edward, Bellevista, Gertrude, Star of Peace, Louisa, all from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 8.—Golden Horn, from London; Ann and Jane, from the Cape of Good Hope.

July 9.—City of Hobart (s.), from Otago.

CLEARED OUT.

July 8.—Onward, 813, Scroll, for Sydney. Cargo: 2025 bags salt.

MOORING, WESTERN PORT.—The following is from last night's Gazette:—Masters of vessels frequenting Western Port, are hereby informed that a mooring buoy, coloured red, and secured by twenty fathoms of 1½-inch chain and a 17-cwt. anchor, has been laid down in seven fathoms water, in the narrows between Davis and Moody Point, for the use of vessels loading there.—Charles Ferguson, chief harbour-master.—*Age*, July 10.

NELSON.

ARRIVALS.

June 27.—Thames, from Taranaki.

June 29.—Freak, Otago (s.), from Sydney.

July 2.—Dart, from Sydney.

July 5.—Violet, from London; Mountain Maid, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Kathleen, for Newcastle.

July 6.—Prey, Bonice, for Newcastle.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 30.—Christian Rankin, from Glasgow.

July 1.—Crishna, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURE.

June 23.—Fanny Fisher, for Newcastle.

WRECK OF THE S.S. BALLAARAT.—This craft, bound from Auckland to Hawke's Bay on Government service, is lost. The vessel was stranded, but all hands were saved. The captain has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Hawke's Bay Herald*, giving an account of the catastrophe. The vessel encountered a fearful gale on the 20th June, and as a last hope the captain ran her ashore, and she lies high, and comparatively dry on the Hoe Beach.—*Lyttelton Times*, July 2.

OTAGO.

CLEARED OUT.

June 28.—Rangoon, 331, Leask, for Sydney. Cargo: 299 kits mackerel, 150 boxes corn, 33 packages.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 26.—Woodlark, from Newcastle.

July 1.—West Australian, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.—Tomatin, 332, Brown, for Sydney.

July 1.—Oak, for Newcastle.

TARANAKI.

ARRIVAL.

June 14.—Thames, from Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—July 14.

15 cases metal, 2 casks nails, 1 case clothing, 2000 bags salt, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
15 bales paper, 7 bales bags, Sayers and Co.
540 boxes candles, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
4066 oz. gold, Oriental Bank
40 oz. gold, H. H. Beauchamp
226½ tons copper ore, Brown and Son
6 cases blue, S. A. Joseph
1 case seeds, W. Willington
1 case seeds, Baptist and Son
36 cases vestas, Watkins and Leigh
10 cases hats, H. Chatto and Co.
150 hides, Durham and Irwin
14 casks oil, 7 cases tobacco, 3 cases cigars, R. Towns and Co.
50 hogsheads rum, T. J. Dean
50 hogsheads rum, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
10 packages glass and china, Mason, Brothers
1 case instruments, A. Tornaghi
66 oz. gold, Union Bank
73 oz. gold, Australian Joint Stock Bank
543 ozs. gold, M. M'Taggart
22 cases fruit, Andrews
2222 bars 460 bundles iron, W. S. Friend and Son
25 barrels powder, W. Wood
20 packages stationery, J. Sands
37 bales wool, Durham and Irwin
29 packages earthenware, 7 casks china, 2 cases paper and pipes, 3 cases vestas, 4 cases fancy goods, 50 boxes candles, 30 packages glass, B. Owen and Co.
8 cases drapery, 1 case boots, Wallach Brothers
28 packages hardware, 31 hogsheads holloware, 10 kegs nails, 1 crate handles, 3 cases hams, 2 cases plated goods, 5 crates earthenware, 1 case cutlery, 5 cases glasses, 9 bales mats, Iredale and Co.
300 drums oil, 5 cases fire-arms, 8 packages hardware, 750 bags salt, 396 pots, 258 ovens and covers, 74 packages drapery, J. T. Armitage and Co.
30 barrels pitch, 30 drums oil, 16 drums tar, J. Moore
240 boxes candles, 7 cases drapery, Keep and Parsons
4 cases printing materials, W. E. Gallick
200 bags salt, 50 casks soda, G. Grimshaw
9 packages stationery, 50 packages hardware, 46 kegs nails, 383 pots and ovens, 38 bars iron, 8 boilers, J. Keep
34 casks oil, 1 case shell, 3 cwt. sandalwood, J. C. W. Hinsch

DUTY PAID.

20 hogsheads ale, J. Thorne
300 casks beer, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
2 cases perfumed spirits, Franck, Brothers, and Gans.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. JULY 14TH. 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of cloud.
Armidale	26·714	56·	59·	48·	...	...	04·6	E, calm	0	10
Bathurst	27·782	57·	61·	51,	59·	42·	00·5	S.W.	1	10
Goulburn	27·638	54·	41·6	40·8	55·	40·8	0·380	Calm	0	10
Albury	29·032	56·	47·	44·	...	39·	...	E.N.E.	1	10
Deniliquin	29·613	48·	41·	39·	49·	...	...	N.E.	1	3

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

July 14.—Armidale, raining since Monday; Bathurst, raining; Goulburn, rain all night; Albury, cloudy, dull; Deniliquin, fine, frosty.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 13.—Ho Ho Ang, from Mauritius; Gulnare, from Sydney; Thomas Brown, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.—City of Melbourne (s.), Madras (s.), for Sydney; Sarah Ann, for Corner Inlet; Black Swan (s.), for Launceston; Royal Shepherd (s.), for Port Albert.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Bayswater, for Callao.

July 12.—Telegraph (s.), for Sydney; Eva, for Maryborough.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JULY 14, 9 A.M.

Tenterfield ... E. Raining.
Grafton ... S.E. Raining.
Armidale ... E. Raining. Bar. 26·714. Ther. 56°
Tamworth ... Calm. Raining.
Murrurundi ... N.W. Heavy rain.
Newcastle ... E., strong. Cloudy.
Mudgee ... Calm. Raining.
Bathurst ... S.W. Raining. Bar. 27·782. Ther. 57°
Forbes ... S.E. Thick, foggy, fine rain.
Young ... Calm. Dull, steady rain.
Goulburn ... S., light. Raining.
Braidwood ... Calm. Very wet.
Yass ... S. Raining.
Gundagai ... W., light. Cloudy.
Wagga Wagga ... Calm. Raining.
Deniliquin ... N.E. Fine, frosty. Bar. 29·613. Ther. 48°
Hay ... Calm. Fine.
Albury ... E.N.E. Cloudy, dull. Bar. 29·032. Ther. 56°
Wollongong ... S.W. Raining.
Kiama ... Calm. Raining very hard.
South Head ... N.E. Raining. [Ther. 60·5.
Sydney ... E.N.E. Cloudy and warm. Bar. 29·937,
Queenscliff ... W., light. Cirrus clouds. Bar. 29·97. Ther. 51°
Cape Schanck ... N.W. Fine. Bar. 29·75. Ther. 54°
Cape Otway ... W.N.W. Fine, dull. Bar. 29·731. Ther. 53°
Portland Bay ... N.N.W. Dull. Bar. 29·990. Ther. 56°
Adelaide ... N.N.E., light. Overcast, dull. Bar. 29·938. Ther. 62°
Guichen Bay ... W.N.W., light. Cloudy, threatening rain. Bar. 29·956. Ther. 55°
Melbourne ... N.E. by E., light. Fine hazy. Bar. 29·985. Ther. 44.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 14.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Strong, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	6 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51'41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 48s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July 1864.		Sun, Rises.	Sun, Sets.	High Water, Morn.	High Water, Aftn.
15	FRIDAY	7 2	4 56	4 13	4 33

MOON.—Full, 19th instant, 4h. 40m. p.m.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed or they cannot be inserted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

THE principle of limited liability in partnerships was sanctioned by the Colonial Legislatures before it was adopted in Great Britain. In this, as in some other instances, we have anticipated Imperial legislation. The law has left a free stage for the co-operative principle, and it has thus acquired an *eclat* and vigour hitherto unknown. It has, indeed, afforded an opportunity for a thousand commercial and industrial enterprises that could not otherwise have been prosecuted, and many inventions and improvements which must have fallen to the ground for the want of development have become possible by the facility of association. Our readers will recollect what dismay the Socialist principle created in Great Britain, and how frightful its force and destructive its ravages in the form it assumed at Paris in 1848. If wild theories were adopted and violent measures pursued, it must be remembered that these, though sometimes suggested by bad men, were offered to poverty and wretchedness. They were presented with all that attraction which invests a project that seems to give hope in despair and light in thick darkness. It was supposed that by re-constructing society—by demolishing large fortunes—by throwing all public property into a common stock, every one might draw from the general fund what would be equal to his wants, and, though great luxury would disappear, universal happiness would reign. It was not perceived by the theorists who advocated this principle that the great accumulations of modern times are never in the actual possession of the men who hold them in name, but are in the use and enjoyment of the hundreds and thousands of persons who are dependent upon employment, and that any attempt to demolish capital would, sooner or later, leave nothing for the stimulus of industry—nothing for the support of weakness—nothing for those emergencies of society which result from its inevitable vicissitudes. They would have distributed the corn of the farmer, forgetful that this would leave the winter destitute. They would have scattered the accumulations of past thrift, forgetful that a time would come when industry would fail. France overcame the violence of socialism by a reaction that placed the sceptre in the hands of an arbitrary Prince. England overcame it by the uprising of the intelligent community who, with a high yet not unmerciful hand, put down the disorganising elements, and delivered the country at once and for all time from the frightful scheme which would have brought it to ruin. But there was in all these struggles of the people the jostling of a truth which it has discrusted and brought out—that there may be a combination of persons without capital which shall secure to them many of its advantages—that their small savings—despised in their isolation—when put together will form a fund which will make them ultimately powerful;—that it is possible, as they become judicious and careful in managing their affairs, so to arrange them as that they shall have a share of the profit which formerly went to indemnify risks they have learned to remove. It is perfectly clear that an honest, saving, industrious people may be supplied with all they want at a cheaper rate than a thriftless, drunken, and idle community, who never can be trusted, and who, in their ignorance and madness, often destroy more than they consume.

The first great movement towards a happier condition was the establishment of the land and building societies of England, embracing so large a portion of the people, and giving dwellings of their own to many who would otherwise never have had an inch of ground or the smallest stake in their country. The same process which made them owners of property gave them a voice in legislation, and that voice was rendered far more moderate and safe, because it represented not passions and aspirations, but achievements and possessions. The wretched system of clubs and strikes, by which so much mischief has been done to the working classes, is likely to be abated by the principle of co-operation, in which those engaged are at once masters and employers. It is impossible to see how far this system may be carried, because great undertakings—though quite outside the power of workmen—cease to be impossible as these workmen grow into capitalists, and by their united acquisitions are able to grasp a larger sphere, and to rival those establishments that have resulted from the investment of single fortunes and individual skill and responsibility.

It may be said that experience shows that no great profit can be made by such combinations, and that after all the individual effort will in the long run prove the most successful. But it should be ever remembered that the failure of these general combinations is either from the want of moral principle in the parties, or from their neglecting some of those rules of prudence and economy which private persons observe. It is possible too, that this combination may be carried far, and yet be only an intermediate stage in the development of industrial life. We can easily imagine that the time may come when the wages of labour shall be so fairly adjusted to its claims, that the person employed will see no reason to envy the profits of the employer, and when the difference of their position will not be such as to lead any workman to feel that he is erecting a great fortune for another by an unfair deduction from his own wages.

The tendency of the age is to show that the multiplication of common enjoyments takes nothing from individual profit, and that all may have much without preventing individuals having more than classes. Already in some trades the position of workmen is such as to make them feel independent and contented. They know well that after the payment of their wages the profits of the employer are only sufficient to indemnify him for the capital he employs, the risk he incurs, the oversight he gives, and the responsibility he sustains. Every scheme of co-operation which implies the saving of capital, and its useful employment, deserves to be approved. The great point, however, is to take care that those who offer projects to the industrial classes are persons of character and sound understanding. Schemers are almost universally liable to illusion; and none are so much exposed to their fascination as people with small accumulations, whose habits of life and circumstances prevent their thorough cognisance of the ways of projectors. We are not, however, to discourage enterprise because there are rogues and fools. There will be such in every community. The proper way is to promote all that may relieve industry from the condition of hazard, and place the workmen as high in the scale as may be compatible with his final interests. Every attempt to force wages beyond the natural stimulus of profits will be found in the long run to fail, while industry, combining capital and wages together, must naturally harmonise those interests which have been too often divided in theory, but which never can be separated but at the risk of irritation and disaster.

AMID the records of war and slaughter which the mail has brought us, there is one piece of information which will be grateful to every one who subscribed to the Lancashire Fund, and that description, we are happy to think, includes most of our subscribers. Cotton is coming in fast into Liverpool. The raw material for the supply of the mills is once more being provided in considerable quantity, the long-idle spindles are getting to work again, and the impoverished workmen are able to resume their wonted employment.

Of course the crisis in the cotton-trade is far from being past. It will be some time yet before all disturbance is over, and before speculation is reduced within the normal limits of steady trade. The supply, though large as compared with that of the past two years, is still below what it was before the war broke out, and the mills have a capacity greater than can at present be satisfied. Some idle machinery and some idle labour is still unavoidable. Moreover, the demand for woven goods is less than it used to be, and this is also a check upon the manufacture. The Southern States, which used to produce the raw material, and which used to take a large quantity of manufactured goods in exchange, have ceased for a time to be customers. They are shut in by a stringent blockade; and even if they were not so they are now too much impoverished by war to be able to buy so freely as they did before. The fresh supply of cotton is coming in mostly from countries where the people are poor, and not able to consume much of our manufactures. The cotton-growing will gradually enrich them, but some little time must be allowed for this to take place. And with regard to the ordinary markets of the world, the increased price of cotton goods is diminishing the consumption. That rise in price was slow in taking place because the heavy stocks on hand had to be worked off, but since that was done the rise has been steady and rapid. As, therefore, the market is restricted, and as under present circumstances production is not speculative but only graduated to meet real or probable orders, a diminished supply of the raw material will more nearly meet the actual demand. It will not be till cotton becomes as cheap as before that the manufacture will regain its previous dimensions.

But, though we cannot tell when the war will be over, and when the industrial hindrance will be entirely overcome, it is satisfactory to find that, without breaking the blockade, without interfering improperly with the right action of international law, England has weathered a crisis of no ordinary magnitude. The endurance of the people is being rewarded, and a great triumph has been gained. This end has not been achieved without much suffering, but no great result ever has. The blow has fallen with the greatest pressure on the Lancashire operatives, and the noble way in which they have borne it will stand as an imperishable record to their honour. Whatever may be said of the antagonism in America between the free labourers of the North and the negro race, it is certain that the artisan labourers of Lancashire have been throughout this contest the true friends of the slave. They have never once urged that their sufferings should be cut short by an alliance with the Southern planters, and the release of the much needed cotton. They have never brought any pressure to bear upon the Government to modify its neutrality in order to ease their burden. They have for the most part intelligently appreciated the crisis, and waited patiently till it was past. Cotton has not been king. Conscience has been king. The Government has done what was right because it was right, and the people generally have fully endorsed that policy, and its soundness is being demonstrated.

The history of the cotton supply for the last three years has shown how slowly great commercial changes take place. During the first the increase of cultivation was so small as to disappoint all expectation. Growers seemed to be afraid to speculate. They did not thoroughly believe in the durability of the war, and hardly cared to produce cotton when the sudden raising of the blockade might at any time produce a glut. It was not till the war developed its intensity that it became clear that no glut was to be immediately feared, and that the price of cotton would rule high for a year or two. Since then the cultivation has progressed rapidly, and, having now secured a footing, gives promise of a still more rapid progress. Unless something happens before next sowing time, to check the cultivation, we may look for a rapid increase. And that American competition will not come into the field for at least another year seems now pretty clear. There is no very great stock of cotton on hand in the Southern States. After accounting for what has been burnt, and seized, and spoilt, and for what has been run through the blockade, the surplus is not very large. And even if the war were to close soon, either by the subjugation of the South or by the recognition of its independence, it would take some time before the disorganised society could return to its usual productive industry. The first season after peace, the production of cotton in America will be far below what it was before the war. A great many plantations have been devastated, and could not be got into working order again for at least a year, even if an ample supply of capital were forthcoming to repair the damage; and most of the proprietors have been so impoverished that they will not have the means to effect a rapid restoration.

When the competition of America does again commence, the interesting question will be to see how the new sources of production will be able to hold their ground. That some will be hard pressed is probable, but it is almost a matter of certainty that some countries have now begun the cultivation of cotton that will not leave it off again. It would be lamentable if it could be otherwise, and if after all this long trial, the new producers of cotton were beaten out of the market and the cotton manufacture of England were to relapse again into its old dependence on a single country.

THE MORPETH FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.—Mr. Wisdom, M.L.A., Mr. Burns, M.L.A., Mr. J. B. R. Robertson (Warden of the Maitland District Council), Mr. P. O'Keefe, and Mr. J. A. Portus (honorary secretary to the Morpeth Flood Relief Committee), had an interview yesterday morning with the Secretary for Lands, with reference to the present dilapidated state of the roads in the Maitland and Morpeth districts, owing to the recent floods. Mr. Wisdom, having stated the object of the deputation, requested that the following sums might be appropriated for the repair of the respective roads, thereby affording employment to persons in distressed circumstances:—Road from Morpeth Punt through Phœnix Park to Largs, including previous allowances, £100—to be expended under the direction of Messrs. Robertson, James Bird, and James M'Donald; Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to Morpeth, £100—the trustees for which were Messrs. J. Whytlaw, N. G. Carter, and H. Ingall; Morpeth Road, via Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham Road, £250—to be expended under the supervision of Messrs. John Newman, Jonathan Young, and William Chambers. Mr. Wilson, after receiving explanations showing the necessity of the expenditure sought for, promised to recommend the Cabinet to accede to it. The same gentleman thereupon waited upon the Minister for Public Works, and presented a paper, in which they requested that he would authorise the expenditure of £1000 on the road from East Maitland to Morpeth; also, that tenders should immediately be called for the construction of the coal shoots at Morpeth, and that the Hunter River should be dredged at or near Morpeth as soon as a dredge could be spared for the purpose. Mr. Wisdom, in handing in the paper, referred to the recent grant of £600 by the Government to the Maitland Flood Relief Committee, and stated that the expenditure on the road to East Maitland would be altogether thrown away unless the continuation of the road to Morpeth were also put in a state of repair, the cost of which would be about £1000; that road was now in a worse state than it had been in for the last fifteen years. Mr. Robertson could bear out what had been said as to the state of the Morpeth road; several accidents had already occurred upon it, and it was a case of great urgency that something should be done. In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Portus stated that ballast was procurable at a quarry within a few yards of the railway terminus at Morpeth; and also that a number of persons had been employed by the Morpeth Flood Relief Committee in breaking metal at four shillings per cubic yard. Mr. Holroyd suggested that the stone obtained at the quarry referred to might be used for filling up the holes in the road, and that so large a sum as £1000 would not be required. What he proposed to do was to put the Morpeth committee on precisely the same footing as the Maitland committee had been placed; he would apply to the Cabinet for authority to place £600 at their disposal: if subsequently anything required to be done, or if the distress was not relieved when the £600 was expended, it would then be a question whether a further sum should be given. He would attach no condition to the appropriation, excepting that its expenditure was to be confined to those persons who were in distress in consequence of the floods. A letter would be sent to Mr. Nardin, the road superintendent, to obtain an estimate of the cost of the work; and as soon as the Executive authority for the grant was obtained, the committee should be communicated with. In order that the money should go as far as possible, he would suggest that the road should only be metalled for a rod in width; that would be enough for two carts to pass. With regard to the request that the river should be dredged—as soon as the new dredge was brought up to Newcastle, that now at work there should be removed to Morpeth. As to the coal shoots, it was his intention to have one erected at the Queen's Wharf, as he anticipated that coal would be brought down from several collieries to Morpeth. Tenders should be immediately called for the coal shoot, which would take four or five months to construct; and by that time the dredge would have been set to work in front of the wharf. Some conversation ensued respecting the proposed coal shoots, and at the termination of the interview the deputation thanked Mr. Holroyd for his compliance with their request.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE HUNTER.—The Mayor of West Maitland (Mr. W. H. Mullen), Mr. Burns, M.L.A., and Mr. George Vindin, had an interview with the Secretary for Public Works yesterday morning, with reference to a public meeting recently held at West Maitland for the purpose of devising measures to prevent a repetition of the disastrous inundations to which the inhabitants of the valley of the Hunter are exposed. The resolutions passed at that meeting were produced, and formed the subject of a prolonged conversation between the members of the deputation and Mr. Holroyd, and also with Mr. Moriarty, who was present. With respect to the first resolution, requesting that the Government would appoint competent engineers to survey the Hunter, and to report upon the most practicable mode of providing the flood waters with a less circuitous route for egress than that at present existing,—it was stated that it was presumed that the Government were possessed of the best available talent in the colony for undertaking a work of that nature, and that consequently their surveys would command more confidence than any private surveys in the event of any plan that might be determined on being submitted for the consideration of Parliament and the public generally. It was presumed that minute surveys would not be necessary, because those which were taken seven years since could be turned to account, and that an experienced engineer could soon make such an examination of the river, and of the different plans proposed, as would enable him to furnish a satisfactory report to the Government. Mr. Holroyd admitted the great importance of the interest involved, and directed that all the papers that could be found in the department bearing on the subject should be produced; he also stated that Mr. Moriarty would make the required survey as soon as his other duties would permit, and that a sum would be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for this year to defray the expense of the survey. The second resolution passed at the meeting related to the encroachments made by the river on High-street, West Maitland, and on the Great Northern Road near the site of the fatal calamity to the Fairfield family, and requested that the Government would cause the road to be embanked and otherwise protected. Copies of letters sent from the department to Mr. Nardin, the road superintendent, were read, from which it appeared that he had been instructed to examine that place, and to report upon the probable cost of the improvements suggested, with a view of their being carried into effect. This concluded the business of the deputation, and they thereupon retired.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.—BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.—Ca. sa. motions, new trial motions: Mooney v. M'Mahon, Cox v. Richards. Causes for trial: Scott v. Penrice, issue from Supreme Court; Corbett v. Costello.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society is to be held this evening, in the School-house, Castlereagh-street. The chair will be taken, at seven o'clock, by his Excellency Sir John Young, who has consented to preside. We observe that the advertisement states that the object of the society is the relief of the distressed among the educated classes.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening, the adjourned meeting was held to consider of a resolution having for its object the enlargement of the trust of the Newtown School of Arts. About twenty gentlemen were present. Mr. Allpass presided. The resolution placed before the previous meeting was moved by Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Whately, and finally negatived, only one hand or two being held up in its favour.

BRISBANE WATER IRON ORE.—His Excellency Sir John Young, Commissary-General Strickland, and other gentlemen, inspected this ore yesterday, and were, we understand, much surprised and gratified at the excellence of its quality.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE.—From our advertising columns it will be seen that a lecture is to be delivered this evening, by Mr. Henry Kendall, at St. Peter's, Cook's River, on the "Philosophy of Love." Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. A small charge will be made for admission—the amount thus realised to be given in aid of the fund for relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous floods.

TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—The first quarterly concert of the above society was given yesterday evening, in the School of Arts, and attracted a very numerous attendance. The Tonic Sol-Fa Association was formed a few months since for the study, practice, and diffusion of vocal music on the method invented by Miss Glover, of Norwich, and improved and propagated by the Rev. J. Curwen, and which, it is stated, "combines great simplicity and popularity of character with scientific accuracy and remarkable cheapness; and by it the pupil is enabled to sing music at sight more speedily than by the ordinary method." Whether or not the skill displayed by the members of this Association is to be attributed to the superior excellence of the Sol-Fa method of teaching music, they certainly deserve to be congratulated upon the success that attended their first public concert. The choir numbered about a hundred, the voices being nicely balanced; Mr. J. C. Fisher officiated as conductor, and Mr. Southern played the organ accompaniments. The programme contained some twenty pieces, consisting mostly of part songs and choruses; the performance of these proved that the Association possesses some very fine voices, and also that they have been subjected to careful and patient training. One of the pieces most deserving of notice was the chorale "Soldiers of Christ," the composition of the conductor, and performed for the first time in public last night; it was given with very good effect, and was well received, although not of a character to elicit loud applause. A more popular piece was the German part song "Good Morning," which was very well sung, and an encore was called for. The same compliment was paid to the song "Autumn Winds:" the soft murmur produced by the vocal accompaniment had a singular and beautiful effect. The performances throughout were highly creditable both to the members of the Association and their conductor, and the applause that was bestowed last night will, no doubt, stimulate them to more ambitious efforts.

BOURKE-STREET ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday evening Mr. O'Neill delivered a lecture on "Optics," to the members of the Bourke-street Association and their immediate friends, in the schoolroom adjoining the church in Bourke-street, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Johnson. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, a very fair number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The lecturer, having been introduced to the audience by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, proceeded to open his subject with a few preliminary remarks, after which he passed on to describe the structure of the eye, and to explain the laws of light, &c., illustrating his observations by reference to a variety of diagrams. The lecturer discussed the questions of the velocity of the passage of light—of its propagation, reflection, power of refraction, and other distinguishing characteristics. Optical delusions and optical instruments were also treated of in a lucid, elaborate, and practical manner, the lecture being brought to a conclusion shortly before ten o'clock. A vote of thanks was awarded by the meeting to Mr. O'Neill at the end of his address, which was listened to throughout with much attention by those present.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—At a late hour on Monday evening, an accident through the upsetting of a dogcart occurred to Mr. Dalton, the well-known artist. As that gentleman was going home, with two ladies and his groom, the vehicle was upset, throwing the whole party out on the road. Mr. Dalton alone was seriously hurt; and although the injury he received excited much alarm at first, he has since, in a great measure, recovered.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WATERLOO ESTATE.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest at Buckland's Hotel, respecting the death of George Foote, who was smothered in a well on the Waterloo Estate, on Tuesday. Deceased, a married man, forty-nine years of age, was engaged by Robert Brown to sink a well on his property, situated at the foot of Mount Carmel. The earth consists of loose dry sand, but on the surface there is a crust of hard sand three or four feet thick. Deceased, assisted by Brown, went to work on Monday, and dug down to the depth of about fourteen feet. A windlass was placed over the top of the well to haul up the sand. On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, work was resumed. Brown had drawn up four or five buckets of sand, when he discovered that one side of the well near the bottom had just caved in, and that deceased, who was standing on the floor, was buried up to his armpits. He shouted out that a man was buried in the well, and got a ladder to bring deceased up. The ladder was placed close to deceased's hand, and a rope was also thrown to him, but he does not seem to have been able to extricate himself. Brown was going down the ladder, but was prevented by the bystanders just at the moment the sand on all sides of the well fell inwards. Deceased said that he could not take hold of the rope, and he told Brown not to go down. A number of men began to dig away the sand, and at half-past two o'clock they came upon the body. Dr. Hansard, who had superintended the digging, was present. He deposed at the inquest that deceased's body was found in an erect position, the legs being curved back. Deceased had been suffocated by the sand, the weight of which another witness estimated at about five tons. The other evidence showed that deceased was a practical well sinker, and was furnished with everything he thought needful for safety. Jury's verdict: "We find that the cause of deceased's death was the result of the walls of a well, composed of sand, which deceased was at work at giving way; and we consider that a drain ought to have been used, in consequence of the sandy nature of the soil."

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—SECOND PRACTICE.—On Thursday last, the second of a series of rifle practices under the direction of the New South Wales Rifle Association, for the selection of ten men to shoot in the next Intercolonial Rifle Match, was fired at the Volunteer Rifle Range, the distances being 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and yesterday afternoon the practice was continued at 700, 800, and 900 yards, and completed. The weather yesterday was unfavourable for accurate shooting, the wind blowing in strong gusts from the north-east, directly across the range; hence the average maintained was not quite so good as usual, although there were several very good scores. The highest scores were, Mr. Rayner with 47, Sergeant Streng and Mr. Slade tying with 43 for second place. Fifteen competitors fired yesterday; Captain Jacques, Corporal Dickson, and Messrs. Sharp, Wickham, Thrum, and Linsley, who commenced the practice, did not complete it. Captain Teale was present as umpire and representative of the association. The names of the competitors who completed the practice, and the scores made, are appended:—

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total.
Private Brownlow, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Slade, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Private Rayner, No. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	93
Sergeant Streng, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94
Private West, Balmain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	91
Corporal Lynch, No. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90
Private Dedham, No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90
Lieutenant Richards, No. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88
Private Deeger, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86
Russell, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	83
Douglass, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77
Campbell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77
T. Hellyer, No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73
Wilson, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79
Smith, No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67

The next practice is announced for to-morrow (Saturday), to commence at 11 a.m., when the whole of the ranges will be taken.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—At the Wagga Wagga district court on Thursday last, an action for false imprisonment was tried in which a man named Macnamara was plaintiff, and Mr. George Morrow, sub-inspector of police, defendant. The plaintiff had been arrested on suspicion of being a man named Dillon, who was charged with cattle-stealing. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with £30 damages.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Thursday, 11 p.m.

IT has been raining all day. Fears are entertained of another flood.

At the Relief Meeting held this evening satisfactory resolutions were passed.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 11 p.m.

The new Parliament is to be called together in October.

Mr. Grant has refused the Department of Lands, preferring his present position in the Cabinet.

The bank robbers will probably be tried to-morrow morning at the Criminal Sessions.

The journals announce a great scandal in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, caused by a priest at Geelong having abducted, and married, in a Protestant church, a young girl.

We are experiencing thick foggy nights and clear bright days.

Cases of diphtheria are prevalent in the mining districts.

Adelaide firsts flour sold at £29. Rice firm. Markets inactive.

ARRIVED.—Gulnare, Clutha, Abbey, from Sydney. Thomas Brown, Ellen Simpson, Francis Henty, Matador, Catherine, Success, Planter, Camilla, from Newcastle. Hubsang, Celeria, from Mauritius.

SAILED.—Sarah, for Nelson; Penola, for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 11 p.m.

An exciting scene took place to-day in the House of Assembly between the Treasurer and Mr. Strangways; both were called to order. Altogether, the proceedings were new to our Parliament. The Government and the Opposition are coming to a dead lock.

Large sales of flour, of Beeby's, Stevens', and Elliott's brands, have been made at £26. A large quantity of wheat was sold early to-day at 10s. 6d.; later sales, at 10s. 8d. Holders now refuse to sell under 11s. Bran, 1s. 8d.; Cape barley, 4s.; English barley, 5s. 3d.

Townsend and Co. sold to-day the stock of Messrs. Abrahams and Thompson; there was a large attendance of the trade. The goods, although sold for cash, realised current rates.

ARRIVED.—Gottenburg, from Melbourne.

ANOTHER COPPER MINE.

A NEW copper mine has recently been discovered by two gentlemen, named Bouerle and Keelher. It is situated to the south-west, about 100 miles, from Port Denison, and lies between that port and the Peak Downs. The ore has been assayed at the Sydney Mint, and the following is the result:—

"Royal Mint, Sydney,
"13th July, 1864.

"Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to acquaint you that the ore therewith transmitted has been assayed with a view of ascertaining the percentage of silver and copper therein, and I now annex a report of the result.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"E. W. WARD,
"Deputy Master.

"Mr. W. D. Bouerle, Sydney."

"This ore contains of copper 35·5 per cent.; and of silver at the rate of 0 oz. 6 dwts. 2 grs. per ton of ore.
"Royal Mint, 13th July, 1864."

GUN PRACTICE.—This will be carried on by the Volunteer Artillery from the 32-pounder battery, Dawes Point, on Saturday 16th, at 3 p.m., (weather permitting).

COLONIAL ARROWROOT.—Mr. W. Cole, of Fullerton Farm, near Temago, has placed in our hands a very fine sample of arrowroot grown on his farm, and it may be seen at our office. In addition to being of a very good colour and admirably prepared, it is remarkably well flavoured, and reflects the highest credit upon him for the manner in which it has been got up. Mr. Cole informs us that the trouble is no more than that of maize, and the preparation by a small machine that he has constructed for the purpose involves no more trouble than that of cobbing corn. Off about half an acre he has succeeded in obtaining about fifteen hundredweight; and as the ordinary price of arrowroot is one shilling per lb., it is easy to see that even at one-third of the price it would amply remunerate the farmer. It appears that the crop was not the least affected by the floods, neither does it seem that any particular quality of soil is necessary for its production so long as it is alluvial. Mr. Cole strongly recommends its cultivation to the attention of the agriculturists, and we certainly endorse his views.—*Morpeth Leader.*

BEN HALL AND HIS MATES AGAIN!—Last Thursday afternoon, after robbing the Carcoar and Cowra coaches, Hall and his party proceeded to the Halfway House, where they drank some port wine, and asked the landlord what money he had in the house; the landlord replied that he had a few shillings only. On going to the place pointed out as the spot where the money was kept, Hall, not satisfied with what he found, continued to search for more until he discovered about £30, which had been hidden by the landlord; this he at once appropriated. While they were at the house a young man named Davis rode up to the door and fastened his horse to the fence, the old man, Hall's mate, went to him, and to his astonishment asked him if he had any money about him. Davis replied that he had a little, and was at once ordered to "fork it out," and he handed him about £3. Davis, not knowing the party, said to the old man, "where is Ben Hall now?" White, as the old man is called, said, "Why do you want to know?" Davis replied, "Because I was travelling a short time ago with his sister." Hall, who had hitherto taken no notice of Davis, here sprang forward and said, "What are you saying about my sister?" Davis said, "Are you Ben Hall?" and having received a reply in the affirmative, said, "Your sister was some time looking for you at the Billibong, when you had a sore leg." White, seeing Ben Hall disposed to be friendly, gave back the money he had taken from Davis. Young Dunleavy, the third bushranger, complained of sleeping cold in the bush, and was told by Hall to help himself to some blankets; he then went into a bedroom and selected the blankets that suited him. After Hall had taken possession of all the money in the house, not leaving so much as a three-penny piece, he put his hand in his pocket and took out a large bundle of notes and cheques (apparently just taken from the mail) and separating the cheques, amounting to £76, he handed them to the landlord saying, "Take these, you may be able to make some use of them." The man Lewis, an unarmed policeman who was conveying a message from his superior officer, was during the whole of this time kept a prisoner, and before leaving, Hall threatened to shoot him, but yielding to the intercessions of the landlord and Davis, he let him go. The robbers, taking some grog with them, then left the house. The stolen cheques have been given up to the authorities. On Saturday afternoon the same party were still hovering about the same neighbourhood, and stuck up, and robbed several individuals. A young man named Paterson was on his way to Bathurst on horseback, and was leading a horse with a side-saddle. The party met him and ordered him to dismount; the side-saddle was taken from the led horse, and the animal was taken possession of by the bushrangers. Paterson wished to return home as they had taken the horse from him, but they would not allow him to do so, and he brought the side-saddle as far as Evans's Plains. They went to the house of a person in the neighbourhood and ordered her to get them some tea. They then went to a hut belonging to Mr. William Smith, at Fitzgerald's Swamp, and compelled the man to put up a sack of corn for their horses. They appear to have gone afterwards to the paddock, and, cutting down the fence, to have taken three horses; one of them a fine, spirited creature, the property of Mr. T. G. Weavers; this animal made his escape from his captors and has since returned, and lest he should be again taken, has been brought into Bathurst; they also took a black mare, the property of the Rev. T. Sharpe. They then went to their camping ground, and must have stayed there for the night, within a mile of the Half-way House, as on the next morning the police in their search came upon the camping ground and found a sack on the earth, from which the horses had evidently been fed, they also found a bottle containing old tom, which had been taken from the inn. The police are still out, but at present we have no news of their success.—*Bathurst Free Press* of Wednesday.

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THE AMERICAN WAR.

I.

[COMMUNICATED.]

...e success which has so far attended the orts o ithe Confederates in resisting Northern vasion has occasioned much surprise and has en attributed to a variety of causes. Some of e causes are too obvious to escape attention; the greater unanimity and zeal of the slave-lders, on account of the momentous interests ich they have at stake; and the great and ll known advantage of defensive over offen-e military operations. But there are other uses not so apparent nor so well known which far to account for the early superiority which e Confederates evinced in the field.

Twice during the last twenty years the United ates have been engaged in war with Mexico, d have successfully invaded and dismembered t State. They have also from time to time rried on a desultory warfare against the dian tribes on the southern and western rders. In these wars considerable armies re employed, raised chiefly from the slave tes, the idle and dissolute character of whose rer white population points them out as class from which recruits are most likely to drawn. These armies when no longer re-ired were disbanded, and served to swell the ks of those lawless and ruffianly characters o have given a name to the Southern States. dependently also of regular warfare, it has n the habit of a large class of the Southern ulation to carry arms and to use them freely frequently in private quarrels. In fillibus-ng expeditions also, and in fighting with bers and Indians on the frontiers of Mexico, y had before the civil war broke out become ustomed to the use of arms, and acquired t habitual callousness to danger which cannot attained to, even by the most courageous, ex-t by actual experience in deadly conflict. It s happened that the Confederates were able once to fill up their ranks with men who, ugh not by any means soldiers in the Euro-n sense, were accustomed to war, and to the of warlike weapons, and to whom the derals, in the Eastern States at any rate, had e of a similar character to oppose.

The Northern armies consisted principally of chanics and agricultural labourers, who, ugh brave and intelligent, were if anything s experienced in the use of firearms than se of the same class in England. It required great penetration to foresee the result of the t collision between forces composed of such ferent elements. If a band, consisting of rdiner and his associates, with a party of fessional cattle-stealers, assisted by a com-y of native police from Queensland, h a few select recruits from Cockatoo, nd, should come suddenly into conflict with body of peaceable settlers from Illawarra, result would scarcely be considered as btful. Something on a small scale very ch like the famous *stampede* at Bull's Run ld, no doubt, follow; for it was in a great asure owing to a similar diversity in the con-uents of the opposing armies that that ster to the Northern cause occurred.

The battle of Bull's Run is deserving of a remarks, as being the first serious encounter he war, as well as from the very erroneous pression which has prevailed concerning it. time has not yet arrived for forming accu-conclusions respecting details and doubtful nts, but there are some facts that are beyond pute. Without intentional misrepresentation, haps, it was made to appear, and is still very erally believed, that at Bull's Run the deral troops turned and fled almost he first fire, and that the whole army became olved in a disgraceful and disorderly retreat. absurdity of this supposition is made appa-t by the simple consideration that if such had n the case, Beauregard with his triumphant y would have entered Washington within e days; whereas he did not even attempt to sue his beaten enemy. In truth the battle ch began at ten o'clock in the morning was y contested for many hours. According to thern accounts even up to two o'clock the une of the day seemed in favour of the erals, when, for some reason or other, one g consisting of about five thousand men seized with a panic, and became involved state of inextricable confusion from the d being choked up with waggons and ambu-ces. The bulk of the army retreated olested and in an orderly manner by different route. The magnitude of disaster may be fairly measured by the eral results, which were exactly nothing, ept that the Confederates held their ground, , as Trollope remarks, the people of the th confessed, in their peculiar phraseology, they had received "an almighty good pping;" and, seeing their mistake, began rain for the fight on a different system.

Neither the Government nor the respectable tion of the Press in the North seem to have ched any blame to General M'Dowell, who manded on the occasion; but it certainly ms a very unwise course which he adopted of ing an army of recruits to attack an equal my upon ground chosen for its natural ngth, and in some degree fortified. He was bably, however, urged on against his own gment by pressure from without. M'Clellan, o shortly afterwards succeeded to the com-nd, benefited by the experience of his pre-essor; and although he has since shown self incapable in the field, he did good ser-ice to his cause by keeping quietly behind lines for many months, drilling his men, and ming an army of real soldiers, who, although y have been defeated, have not exhibited to e world anything further of the nature of a *mpede.*

Another cause of the better management and re soldier-like qualities displayed by the Confederates in the earlier campaigns in Vir-nia was the larger proportion of experienced ficers in their armies. For genius, of course, re is no accounting or providing; but the dinary qualities of a good officer may be im-oved, if not acquired, by training and experi-e. Before the war all officers for the erican army were educated at the Military demy at West Point, where it is said that hing is left undone to fit them for their ure profession. That profession was exactly ted to the habits and tastes of the sons of wealthy planters in the South, whilst their itical influence enabled them to secure inations to the National Military Academy. is not surprising, then, that a ge proportion of the officers of the y on its peace footing were of Southern gin, and that those attainments and expe-nce proved a great advantage to the Southern se.

Since the beginning of the war a series of ttles, large and small, have been fought in rginia, in which the Confederates, guided by e genius of Lee and Jackson, have generally en able fairly to claim the victory; whilst the derals, though fighting bravely and with casional success, have had to lament a total nt of capacity in their generals for conduct-g extensive military operations. Upon these nts in Virginia the attention of persons at a distance has been almost exclusively directed, and, judging by the magnitude and number of the victories gained by the Confederates, they have been led to believe that the fortune of war has been almost entirely in favour of the South. The fallacy of this conclusion it is our object to point out. If we confine our attention even to the events which have taken place in Virginia alone, we shall observe on a closer examination that the Confederates, after all, have only succeeded in maintaining an uncertain and painful defensive struggle. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the hopelessness of a cause than a great victory leading to no definite and lasting results—witness Napoleon's profound depression after his brilliant victories at Lutzen and Bautzen. He felt that there was no room for hope when such triumphs of genius and valour led to nothing: and succeeding events justified his forebodings. Applying the same test to the Confederate successes, we shall find that they have been barren of results—that after all their sacrifices and all their glory they are precisely where they were at the beginning; whereas it is obvious that a single great defeat would sweep them out of Virginia, and would probably break up all organised resistance to the advance of the Federals. Nothing but the consummate strategetic skill of Lee and the desperate valour of his troops has enabled them to hold their ground. All attempts to advance have been speedily checked. Over and over again they have been thrown back upon their old positions, even after apparently great victories. If the carnage of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville led to no decisive results in their favour, what hope can they possibly entertain of ultimate success? Those battles led to the invasion of Maryland, and the great drawn battle of Gettysburg; after which the Confederates retired once more into Virginia, thus proving that nothing had been gained to their cause but honour and glory.

In a future article I will consider the effects of those great and really decisive successes of the Federal cause in the far West, without which their spirit might possibly have been broken down under the weight of continual failure in Virginia.

REAL PROPERTY ACT: SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

LETTER VII.

(Per favour of the Herald.)

To R. R. TORRENS, Esq.,

SIR,—In my last letter I treated of caveats. Nearly akin to this subject is that of trusts. The New South Wales Act goes I think farther than is desirable in prohibiting any notice of trusts on the register. A total exclusion of notice is in some cases equivalent to an assumption of beneficial ownership, and may not unfrequently afford opening to fraud or error. The only object of the prohibition of notice is to protect the register from being burdened with the details, or the title of a transferee from being prejudiced by such notice. This protection, being secured, a notice of the fact that *some* trust exists (which may be afforded by the mere designation "trustee"), or a reference to date and parties of the unregistered trust deed, or to the place of its deposit, so as to give a *clue* to the undisclosed particulars, might not only be allowed, but encouraged.

Agents, assignees, and executors might thus often be saved much trouble and liability to error in dealing with the property of constituents, insolvents, or testators. Nor is it less desirable to retain by this degree of notice some *moral* safeguard against fraud, even though the *legal* safeguard be entirely limited to the caveat. A trustee under strong temptation might be induced to misappropriate for his own purposes property evidenced by a document ostensibly held in his own right, when he would shrink from doing so if it disclosed on the face of it his fiduciary capacity. The creditor or mortgagee to whom it was tendered might also shrink from accepting it where the fraudulent misapplication thus became palpable, even though legally unaffected by the notice. Even under the old law a practice had sprung up bearing a very near analogy to what is here proposed. When trust money was lent on mortgage by trustees—its advance out of a joint-fund or even trust-fund was often disclosed on the deeds;—but so long as no particulars of the trust were expressly disclosed, the title was not held to be prejudiced, or any further release required than that of the trustees or the survivor of them, on the mortgage being discharged. This immunity from the effect of notice, even though it should be more complete, having been clearly provided by the Real Property Act, there can be no possible objection to permit a disclosure of trust on the register, or a certificate of title to any extent required to answer the purposes above mentioned.

Connected with the subject of the trusts is the entry of "no survivorship," for the purpose of excluding any dealing by the survivor without the sanction of the Supreme Court or a Judge. Useful as this provision may be, its value may, I think, be further augmented by some modifications. The expression "no survivorship" is scarcely accurate, as it does not impose any restraint on the survivorship (for this would import a conversion into a tenancy in common) but merely a restraint on certain powers of the survivor. As, however, the entry has obtained a conventional meaning from its employment in the Bank of England with reference to stock in the funds—it may be better to retain it unaltered.

It would, however, be desirable if it were varied in some cases, so as to take effect only when the deaths of a certain number of several trustees had reduced them below some prescribed limit. It may often happen that, when numerous trustees are appointed (for a church, or public society, for example,) there may be a perfect readiness to trust the survivors with undiminished power, so long as a reasonable number for the conduct and security of the trust affairs is maintained. In such a case the entry of "no survivorship" would, if unmodified, create unnecessary difficulty. I therefore propose to add this proviso—"Provided further that if it be not intended to apply the said restriction until the trustees be reduced below a certain specified number, words indicative thereof may be entered in like manner, and in that case the power of disposition by survivors shall continue until the number be so reduced."

Some months after I had made a note of this amendment, which occurred to myself spontaneously on reading over the Act, I found that it exactly met a difficulty started by the head of one of the religious bodies in this colony, who consulted me with regard to placing the property of his church under the Act.

There is also another point, in regard to which the effect of the "no survivorship" entry is calculated to occasion inconvenience, unless modified. As it now stands, it will oblige the parties to apply to the Court in every case of death of a trustee, notwithstanding that a new trustee may be, or could otherwise be, duly appointed to fill the place of the deceased. The ordinary course of proceeding on the death of a trustee is for the survivor to join with one or more of the beneficiaries, under a provision in the settlement, and in appointing a successor to the deceased. The Act, as it now stands, would prevent even a transfer giving effect to this new appointment, without the express intervention of the Supreme Court. This should, I think, be amended, and a transfer of this nature exempted from the restriction.

This alteration will, no doubt, cast on the Land Titles Department an enquiry into the nature and proper exercise of the power of appointing the new trustee.

It will, however, be found that something like a *jurisdiction* in matters of this kind, auxiliary to the business of the mere Registry Department, cannot be excluded without prejudice to the public interests.

This jurisdiction, given under the Trustee Act to the Supreme Court to appoint new trustees in cases where there are no adequate powers in the trust deed, has been already transferred to the first Examiner in Victoria, now created Commissioner of Titles, and the public convenience will generally dictate from time to time the transfer or new creation of many similar judicial powers in one or both of the Examiners in connexion with the administration of the legal business transacted under the Real Property Act.

I am aware that it has been your avowed policy from the commencement to avoid to the utmost the assumption of judicial functions by the Land Titles Department, and the Act provides with this intent that, whenever a caveat is lodged "the Registrar-General shall suspend further action in the matter until the caveat lapse, or be withdrawn, or a decision be obtained from some Court having jurisdiction in the matter."

If this policy of separating ministerial from judicial functions could be carried out *completely*, much might be said in its favour. But it has been already seen that some judicial powers are of necessity exercised under the existing system; and as due provision must therefore be made for their fulfilment, the public convenience is the only reasonable measure of their extent. The settlement of matters submitted for *ex parte* decision, when no caveat is entered, often involves a judicial responsibility as serious as that of an award between conflicting claimants. The proper transaction of the present business under the Act is now often embarrassed for want of a power to summon parties and witnesses, and to exercise other functions of a Court of Enquiry. The satisfactory settlement of doubtful questions of boundary is, in particular, often rendered impracticable for want of such powers; and the risk of error and subsequent dispute rendered much greater than it would otherwise be. Such an extension of authority, of a *quasi* judicial nature, to the legal functionaries under the Act, or to the Registrar-General under the guidance of their advice, appears equally necessary, with regard to the action of the Land Titles Office in the interval between the advertisement of an application which has passed the Board, and the final grant of certificate. According to the letter of the provision last cited, a caveator must take legal proceedings within three months, and in default of this his caveat finally lapses, and the certificate is thereupon to issue pursuant to the original application. Should the caveator bring forward only a doubtful claim, leaving that of the applicant still in the possession of a title regarded by the Examiners as *primâ facie* superior, it is quite reasonable that the law should take effect to the letter of the above interpretation. But it is equally possible (as facts have shown) that the caveator may produce evidence which the Examiners regard as conclusive against the title of the applicant; in such a case the caveator naturally complains that he should be obliged to institute expensive proceedings, in order to prevent the issue of a certificate which the Examiners admit to have been provisionally recommended only upon the erroneous representation of the very person who is to profit by the wrong, and which they would have altogether declined to recommend, if the applicant had not suppressed the additional facts now brought forward in disproof of his title. Great discretion is, no doubt, required in distinguishing those cases which clearly demand, if the legal authority exists to do so, a spontaneous withholding of the certificate provisionally notified, from those in which the caveator ought to be left to his legal remedy as a plaintiff. Public convenience, nevertheless, requires that such discretion should be exercised, and that requisite powers be conferred in the proper quarter for the purpose. It is also fairly open for consideration whether similar powers may not be wisely made available for many other duties cognate with those of the Department, similar to those which have been already transferred to it in Victoria, and which now burthen the Supreme Court and the Master in Equity. The Encumbered Estates Act in Ireland presents a ready-made tribunal admirably adapted for all those auxiliary functions, and if your system be there established, cannot fail greatly to facilitate its working. Indeed, I feel assured that, sooner or later, a similar tribunal will be found necessary in every country in which the system takes root. Its proper organisation demands an efficient administration of three departments, viz.:—

1. Real Property Law, embracing both advising and judicial duties.
2. Registration, including the issue of the certificates according with the register.
3. Surveying, embracing both the preparation of plans and the verbal descriptions of property.

These three departments are at present all nominally subordinated to the Registrar-General, who is the appropriate head of the record department.

It may appear invidious in me, as a party interested both personally, and by *esprit de corps*, to claim *precedence* for the department I represent: I cannot, however, refrain from observing that its present *subordination*, even in form, leads to frequent inconvenience and circumlocution in the transaction of business; and, as I believe the present arrangements arose from circumstances peculiar to yourself and to the history of the Act in South Australia, they will, I believe, be found open to revision in places where those circumstances do not exist. They have, indeed, been already altered in Victoria, where the first Examiner, as already mentioned, has been constituted Commissioner of Titles, with some additional functions. The further consideration of this part of the case I, however, at present prefer leaving to others.

I have, &c.,
G. K. HOLDEN.

SHIPPING ACCOMMODATION AT NEWCASTLE.

A DEPUTATION of gentlemen interested in the shipping trade of the port of Newcastle waited yesterday morning on the Secretary for Public Works, for the purpose of urging that increased facilities might be afforded for the shipment of coal at that port. The following gentlemen formed the deputation:—Mr. Joseph Ward, Mr. Laidley, Mr. Caird (of the firm of Caird, Paterson, and Co.), and Captain Clark (representing Messrs. Bright, Brothers, of Melbourne. The Under Secretary for Public Works and the Engineer for Harbours were present during the interview.

After some preliminary conversation,

Mr. WARD stated that he had brought with him a memorandum of the requirements for increased facilities for the shipment of coal at Newcastle, which he would take the liberty of reading. They were as follow:—"1. Cranes.—Additional hands to be immediately employed in erecting a crane now on the ground. 2. Dredge.—Dredge to be continually employed deepening the channel near the wharves, and additional cranes erected as soon as possible. 3. Coal and Copper Company's land.—The Coal and Copper Company having now ceased to exist, the water-frontage and staiths formerly owned by that company to be transferred to the Government, for general purposes of coal traffic; there are four staiths. 4. Turn for booking vessels to load.—The former plan for booking vessels on arrival used to be, that vessels were booked and loaded in the order that they arrived, which gave general satisfaction; now, under a Government order, a book is kept at the Harbour Master's office, in which they are entered, and they are loaded in turn as they are entered. This is most objectionable and unjust—objectionable as regards the scenes it leads to in the attempts to book first when there are a number of arrivals over-night, and unjust, because it gives an undue preference to coasting and regular traders over foreign ships, who are ignorant of the existing rule as they enter the port. 5. Ballast.—The present conveniences for landing ballast do not meet a twentieth part of the requirements of the port. A suggestion is very respectfully made that the Government should provide the lighters and take ballast from the ships on arrival, and also take stiffening of coals to them at a moderate charge, say one shilling per ton, which would not only be readily paid by the public, but would be a source of revenue to the Government. At present vessels have to wait long turns—say ten days—for a berth to unload ballast, before they are ready to receive their coals. 6. Locomotives.—At present the supply of locomotives is not nearly equal to the demand for the conveyance of the coal from the pits to the town; from this there is and will be a large and increasing revenue to the State. 7. Cattle trade. It is also suggested that there should be a wharf and appliances for the very increasing cattle traffic, entirely separate from the coal wharves. The vessels generally employed in this trade are of the largest size, say, 200 feet in length, and take up while loading the space occupied by two cranes. 8. Detention to vessels.—The detention to vessels is fearful. At present, there are in Newcastle about seventy-five vessels, of tonnages ranging from 500 to 1500 tons, all necessitated to wait from twenty-one to thirty days for turn to load. Among these are a class of large and expensive steamers. The daily expenses of these vessels average:—For steam vessels, £20 to £25; for sailing ships, £8 to £12. 9. Steamers.—To steamer the detention will amount to a prohibition, and they will be prevented from revisiting the port. Working the cranes at night has commenced to be adopted, which alleviates the traffic a little, and it is hoped this facility will be extended. 10. Report of local interests to Government.—If the Government would name a committee in Newcastle, composed of the Harbour Master, the Clerk of Works, and two or three merchants, a valuable paper on the requirements of the port, and suggestions in detail for a remedy, would be placed in the hands of the Government."

In submitting the above requirements, Mr. Ward entered into particulars respecting the inconvenience at present experienced in consequence of the want of the proper facilities for shipping coal. Other members of the deputation confirmed Mr. Ward's representations.

Mr. HOLROYD replied to the several requests *seriatim*. With regard to the wharfage room, that could not be extended until the Government were in possession of the land. Upon the completion of the new steam-dredge, now being built, it should be employed in deepening the channel near the wharves. With respect to the Coal and Copper Company's land, he would state that the matter had been referred to the Crown Solicitor, and if it should be found that the Government could resume that land, he intended to resume it, as it was represented that the conditions on which the Coal and Copper Company had obtained the use of it had not been complied with. As to the turn for booking vessels to load, the regulations referred to embodied the recommendations that had been made by the several coal companies, and the Government were therefore not chargeable with the inconvenience complained of. He would, however, in compliance with the request of the deputation, alter the regulation, so that vessels should for the future be loaded in the turn in which they arrive, instead of in the turn in which they happen to be entered in the book. As to the suggestion that the Government provide ballast lighters, he thought that was a matter that should be left to private enterprise. To construct these lighters would involve great expense, and a number of hands would be required to work them, and if provided they would be required for other ports. With regard to the want of locomotive power, that was owing to the recent sudden increase in the coal trade. He was very short of locomotives just now, but he had ordered one to be sent up from Sydney. In anticipation of the extension of the railway traffic, eighteen new locomotives had been ordered from England, and some of these were now on the way. He found, from returns before him, that during the week ending the 17th of July, the quantity of coal received by rail in Newcastle was 5996 tons, whereas two months ago the weekly average was only about 2000 tons.

Mr. WARD stated that, after the satisfactory explanations that the Minister for Works had given, the concluding request, with reference to the appointment of a committee in Newcastle, might be withdrawn; and on the part of the deputation, and also of the people of Newcastle, he desired to thank Mr. Holroyd for the attention he had paid to their requests.

The deputation thereupon withdrew.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

ECKFORD AND ANOTHER V. ECKFORD.

The trial of this case again lasted all day without being concluded. The evidence, however, on both sides was closed, and the jury were addressed for some hours by counsel for the defendant. The case will probably, nevertheless, take up the remainder of the week.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise.

FRAUDULENT MISAPPROPRIATION.

The case begun yesterday was resumed.

Mr. Isaacs called

Francis Stephen, who deposed: I produce papers of the Supreme Court in the matter of the Crown v. the executors of Woolley. [The Attorney-General objected to the documents being received as evidence. His Honor decided to receive the evidence, so that defendant's counsel might have an opportunity to raise the point hereafter.] I produce all the papers in the case.

Thomas Hughes deposed: I am a clerk to Mr. Dawson; I am aware that there is an action pending against the executors of Woolley; Mr. Dawson is an executor, and is the attorney for the executors; I have made an application to the Crown Solicitor for the particulars of the breaches alleged to have been committed by the defendant; the answer I received was a refusal; I think I remember Mr. Williams saying on one occasion that the Crown was not bound to furnish the particulars.

Mr. Isaacs addressed the jury. The papers which he had just put in evidence related to an action brought by the Crown against the executors of one of the sureties of Mr Perry. The learned counsel cited the allegations of the declaration in that action, and, with respect to each alleged breach, he argued that the civil action pending and the matter for which the jury were now trying the defendant were substantially the same. He hoped that the jury would not allow their minds to be diverted from the true issue of the trial, which was, whether or not his client is legally guilty, on the evidence, of the criminal offence of which he stood charged, which was, whether or not he had misappropriated the £12 16s. 2½d. due to Mr. Stewart. This was the only offence for which they were trying him, and he asked them to deal only with the evidence bearing on that point. Evidence had certainly been given relative to certain other misappropriations, and, though he had objected, his Honor had ruled that it should be admitted. Still, even if it had been admitted, it was for the jury to say what weight should be attached to it, and he did not think they would allow it much. He would now ask them whether there was any evidence to satisfy them that the defendant had misappropriated this amount of £12 16s? He contended there was not, for the evidence went to this—that every one who asked for his dividend got it, that Mr. Stewart never applied, and that if he had applied he would have been paid. Further than this, the evidence that Stewart had not been paid fell short of what was necessary to prove the fact; since Mr. Stewart himself had said that, not having the promissory note, he was not in a position to make the demand. Besides this, there was money in the Treasury and in the Commercial Bank to the credit of defendant. It was said that the general amount of deficiencies was greater that the sum of the various balances to the defendant's credit. This, however, he contended, was not the fact, since there was not sufficient evidence of it to lead them to take it into account. It might be that there was sufficient proof to show that defendant had misappropriated £3000 of other moneys, but this was all, and had nothing to do with the amount here charged. The payment by defendant of the cheque received from Mr. Billyard to his own account in the Union Bank was not to be taken as an incipient act of fraud, because the official assignee could only pay in money to the Treasury under the rule of Court, except on the 1st day of each quarter. He had, therefore, to lodge it in the bank to his own account for safety until the time came for paying it into the Treasury. But, whether or not, there could be no misappropriation of this amount, unless there was an intent to defraud at the time of paying the cheque to his own account. Then, as to the omission of this amount from the quarterly returns, these returns had been made up by defendant's clerk, and defendant was not to be held criminally responsible for the acts of his clerk, unless he had specially directed him to omit the item, of which there was not the slightest evidence. Let them take any of the periods at which the fraud might be said to have been committed, and then let them ask themselves whether the defendant really intended to defraud, or whether he did not take the money with the intention of replacing it at an early period. If they believed this, there was no criminal misappropriation, although defendant might have been guilty of a moral wrong. Throughout there had been no concealment in the matter, for though during ten days he had not mentioned to his clerk that he had received it, yet this might have arisen from forgetfulness on the part of the defendant, or possibly from an anticipation that he would have been able to replace the amount in the interim. The amount was received on the 11th November, and its non-appearance in the quarterly return to the 31st December was in no way accounted for. The clerk, when in the box, might have been questioned by the Attorney-General upon this point, and as to why the omission had been made. He had not been so. No question had been asked on the point, and they had, therefore, a right to assume that it had been omitted from the forgetfulness of the clerk, since it appeared in the ledger. He warned them against been led away by anything that the Attorney-General might address to them; and whilst they might have an opinion that defendant had been guilty of a moral offence, they must decide upon his legal guilt only from the evidence that was before them.

The Attorney-General, in reply, said that, independent of the question of prisoner's guilt or innocence, his Honor intended to submit the question whether certain civil proceedings relate to the misappropriation—the subject of the present enquiry. Before they could do this the fact must be proved to them clearly and unmistakably. They must be convinced the action had been brought upon the identical matter in question, and against the same person. The only evidence was that an action had been brought against the executors of Mr. Woolley, to recover the sum of £1000 on his bond, given as security for the faithful performance of his duties by the defendant. How could this action in any way affect this particular misappropriation. The Act under which defendant was indicted was only passed in November, 1858, and made it a criminal offence for any trustees, amongst whom assignees in insolvency were specially mentioned, to make away with trust moneys confided to them. And first, they must bear in mind what the duties of an official assignee in insolvency were. One of these duties was, under the old Act, not to keep in hand any sum of money over £10 for more than a month. At the end of the month he was bound to open an account in some bank in the name of the estate. This Act was amended in 1857, when it was directed that the money, instead of being placed in a bank, should be paid in to the Treasury on dates to be fixed by the Judges. The Judges appointed quarterly terms, the 5th January, 5th April, 5th July, and 5th October, on which all moneys received up to the last day of the preceding month should be paid in to the Treasury. Thus, on the 5th of January, 1860, it would be defendant's duty to pay in to the Treasury all the money he had received during the three months ending on the 31st of December preceding. On the 17th November, 1859, defendant received a cheque for £398 2s. 2d., in Mr. Macdonald's estate, and on the 29th June, 1860, a plan of distribution in the estate was confirmed. Until this plan had been confirmed, defendant had no right to dispose of any of the money in the estate, and, consequently, they had a right to suppose that up to that date he held it all. If that were the case, the amount should have appeared in the return of the 5th January, 1860, and should have been paid over to the Treasurer. Instead of this, however, no mention whatever of it had been made. And, allowing the excuse of defendant's counsel—that it had been forgotten,—still it might have been included in the next return of the 5th April; and yet from that also it was excluded. And this fact would be of the more importance in regard to the assertion that there was money in the Treasury to defendant's credit, about which there was a dispute. Now, even supposing the defendant to be right and the Treasury wrong, and the money to be there, still that would not affect this case, since none of the moneys in M'Donald's estate had been paid into the Treasury. It would also be for them to say whether the fact of this non-payment into the Treasury, and the sending of these false accounts, were not circumstances that indicated that defendant had misappropriated with intent to defraud. Then to trace the money. The cheque was not paid into any public account but to the Union Bank, and there for all they knew it remained now, for there was nothing to show what had become of it. Besides this, there was the fact that the amount was not credited in the ledger until the 3rd December, although received on the 18th November; and this was a positive and absolute misleading. As to the sum said to be in the Commercial Bank, that was a small amount of £207 only; whilst the deficiency mentioned in the Judge's order, to which special allusion was made by Mr. Semple, was £2009 18s. 5d. Now if there were in the Treasury the £300 claimed by defendant, and £300 more in the banks, those amounts would in no way be sufficient to meet the claim made upon him in the Judge's order, and which he did not attempt to deny. There was this clear fact, that £143 were due to the estate, and that there was nothing anywhere to meet it, either in the Treasury or in the bank, and that defendant had not handed over the money to his successor in office. To find the prisoner guilty, they must be reasonably satisfied that there had been a misappropriation with intent to defraud, and he would ask them whether the facts he had laid before them were not sufficient to satisfy them upon that point.

His Honor, in summing up, said the case was one of considerable public importance, but still it was to be dealt with in the same way as all other cases. The jury would throw out of their minds any discussions or controversies between the learned counsel on either side, and deal only with the evidence. The case was one of a peculiar character, and required particular attention, because, however wrong or immoral the acts were prior to 1858, yet until that year they were not punishable. It was the statute passed in that year that made the acts an offence, and they must therefore look to the statute to see what the offence consists of, and whether they were satisfied that the act had been committed under its terms. The terms of the statute were, that if any person being a trustee, holding property for the benefit of others, shall in any manner, with intent to defraud, misappropriate property, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Now there were some points upon which there could be no possibility of doubt—that defendant was an official assignee in terms of the Act, that he was appointed assignee in Macdonald's estate, that he received £398 2s. 2d. as such assignee, and that he paid it into the bank, not to any public account. And here he would pause to say that it could not be too widely known, that a person who filled a position of trust, or an assignee who had money entrusted to his care for the use of others, had no right, either legally or morally, to put such money to his private account; and if he did so he would be responsible to a Court of Equity for any loss that might occur. As to whether there was a misappropriation under the statute it would be for the jury to say, but it was contended that it was so, since the amount was falsely entered in the ledger as received on December 3, when in fact in had been received three weeks before. The next step was to show that this had been done with intent to defraud. This question of intent was specially one for the determination of the jury, and on this point they would have to look into all the circumstances of the case. His Honor then read over and commented on the evidence, and concluded by asking the jury to say, first, whether the prisoner was guilty of misappropriating the amount charged; second, if not, if he were guilty of misappropriating any other portion of the sum of £143 18s. 6d.; and lastly, whether the proceedings against Fox and another had respect to this misappropriation.

The jury retired, and after a brief absence returned with a verdict of guilty on the information. His Honor then put the following questions.

Do you find the prisoner guilty of fraudulently misappropriating the sum of £12 16s 2½d.? We do.

Do the proceedings against Fox and another respect this misappropriation charged by the Attorney-General? Not at all.

His Honor said it must always be with pain that a Judge had to pass sentence upon a person who had been largely entrusted with the moneys of other people, and who had yielded to the temptations held out by the facilities offered to him. That he had misappropriated the money was quite clear—whether from carelessness or from any other cause, he knew not; but in this particular estate there was no evidence to show him that any portion of the money had been dealt with by the defendant otherwise than as his own. The offence was a heavy and a grave one, and required and deserved a severe punishment, because it could so often be perpetrated without discovery. Nor could he help suspecting that this being an old estate, it had seemed for defendant a more convenient one to deal with for his own purposes than any other, and that he could more readily turn it to his own ends rather than apply it to the trusts for which alone he held it. If defendant had merely acted with indiscretion, and, after placing the money to his own account in the bank, had left it there for a week or so it might have been assumed that defendant had not intended to commit a fraud; but this could not have been the case, because he not only kept the money, but excluded it from the quarterly account presented by the rule of Court. The jury had found defendant guilty of fraud, and though there might be other charges against him, his Honor could deal with no other cases, but must pass sentence in reference to this alone. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, and to defendant's position as a trustee, as well as to the wide range of punishment, from five years on the roads to simple fine, that was left in the power of the Judge, he had come to the conclusion, after the best consideration he could give to the matter, to pass such a sentence as seemed to him to meet the circumstances of the case. The sentence was that the defendant be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol for the space of two years.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock of the following day.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge Cheeke.

BURGON V. DICKSON.

This was an action brought by Mrs. Jane Burgon, administratrix of the estate of her late husband, Mr. Joseph Burgon, a duly qualified medical practitioner, for the recovery of £50 8s., an amount alleged to be due by defendant to plaintiff, for professional services to his (defendant's) family. Defendant, who was called as a witness by counsel for plaintiff, denied owing more than £10 10s. On reference to memoranda book, from which entries in the ledger were made, the name of "Dixon" appeared several times, and items in that name were charged to defendant. Defendant stated that he did not think the deceased had intentionally put entries that properly belonged to some other account to his account. Verdict for plaintiff, for whom Mr. Simpson appeared; damages £10 10s.

ROBERTSON V. CONLON.

Plaintiff claimed the sum of £30, the alleged value of the services of an apprentice, son of the defendant, who had absconded from the service of the plaintiff, a coachbuilder, to whom the boy was apprenticed, nineteen weeks before his time expired. It appeared that the boy was apprenticed at the age of fifteen for five years, which would expire, in August, 1864. The indenture was put in as evidence. Plaintiff swore that he was a very good workman, and was worth £3 per week; he had assessed his wages, however, at £2 10s. Verdict for plaintiff, damages £18.

OLIVER V. DOYLE.

Plaintiff, a grocer, claimed £12 for goods supplied. Defendant's case was that the amounts of which this was made up had been paid, and she produced some of the receipts. Verdict for plaintiff, £6 3s. 3d., without professional costs. Mr. Salomons appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Windeyer for defendant.

The majority of the other causes on the list were settled in the absence of one or other of the parties, but two or three were heard and determined in the presence of both parties. The matters in dispute, however, were of an unimportant nature, and require no special mention.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered:—

Arnold Matthews, of Market-street, Sydney, publican. Liabilities, £127 9s. 9d. Assets, £21 4s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

James Keenan, of Sussex-street, Sydney. Liabilities, £26 5s. Assets, £17 5s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Thomas Burke, of Barker-street, Sydney, ships' steward. Liabilities, £305 0s. 2d. Assets, £32 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Henry Staas, of O'Connell-street, Newtown, late publican. Liabilities, £248 14s. Assets, £22. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, July 18.—*At Tumut*: James Clark, second. *At Bathurst*: Cuthbert Lamrock, second.
Tuesday, 19.—*At Wollongong*: John Byrne, special.
Wednesday, 20.—*At Wollongong*: John Green, single.
Thursday, 21.—*At Maitland*: John C. Bonarius, third.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Sutherland, Levey, and Birrell.

Of six prisoners brought before the Court (one by remand), three were discharged.

Arthur Holmes, driver of a patent safety cab, was charged with having, by his careless driving, endangered the safety of one Henry May, a seaman of the brig Clarence. Constable Dempsey deposed that, shortly before twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, he was on duty in Pitt-street, and saw defendant drive against two sailors, one of whom was knocked down and run over; prisoner continued to drive until he was stopped by constable Thompson; witness then found that prisoner was drunk, and had in his cab a passenger who was also under the influence of liquor. Prisoner was with some difficulty taken down from his seat and conducted to the lock-up; the injured man, in a state of insensibility, was conveyed to the Infirmary. Richard May deposed that he recollects being on Tuesday night in Pitt-street, but has no recollection of leaving that place; he found himself in the Infirmary, wounded and bruised on his head and wrist; he was discharged from hospital this morning. Their Worships found defendant guilty, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of £10, or to be imprisoned four months.

James Mulholland, charged with having assaulted Margaret, his wife, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Martin Dacy, for riotous conduct, was sent to gaol for forty-eight hours.

On the summon paper were sixteen cases. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Hackney Carriages, conducted by the City Solicitor, seven persons were fined 10s. each, and three others 20s. each, for breaches of the municipal by-laws regulating carriages and their drivers plying for hire. The rest were either postponed or were not prosecuted.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. S. H. Pearce, and Mr. J. Oatley.

Susan Martin, for drunkenness and riotous behaviour on the South Head Road, was fined 10s., with the alternative of forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

Patrick M'Nane, 23, was brought before the Court as a vagrant. Constable Cannon stated that between eleven and twelve o'clock last night he saw prisoner in a lane at the back of premises in Riley-street, and, having known him for the last twelve months as an idle person with no fixed residence or lawful means of support, locked him up. Prisoner had no occupation and was always wandering about Woolloomooloo and the Domain. Sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol. The same prisoner was also brought up on suspicion that he had stolen a snuff-box. Constable Cannon stated that last night on searching prisoner at the watchhouse he found upon him the snuff-box produced, which prisoner said was given to him by Mr. Huck, of St. Patrick's Church. On inquiry of Mr. Huck it was found that he knew nothing about the snuff-box. Prisoner now told their Worships that he found the snuff-box on a seat in the church, and that Mr. Huck told him he might keep it. He was found guilty of having the snuffbox in his possession without being able to give a satisfactory account as to how he obtained it. He was sentenced to a further imprisonment of fourteen days, with hard labour.

George Davies, 25, seaman, was charged with assaulting Mary Ann Purtell, a single woman living in Cumberland-street. She stated that last night while standing quietly at the corner of Prince-street, prisoner came up, and without saying more than that she was always laughing at him, struck her with his fist on the mouth and kicked her on the back. Fined 20s.; in default of payment to be imprisoned for three days.

Henry Proctor, 32, blacksmith, was brought before the Court charged with an assault in view of police sergeant Smith. Shortly before nine last night, prisoner was at the bar of the Horse and Jockey inn, O'Connell-street, using bad language and threatening some one in company. Prisoner subsequently rushed at a man who was standing on the step with his back towards him, and struck him on the head with both fists, knocking him into the street. Fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

John Anderson, Thomas Godfrey, James Mitchell, Thomas Evans, and Henry Rollins, seamen of the brig Rettina, were charged with absenting themselves from duty without leave. Prisoners pleaded guilty, but stated that they went on shore to see a magistrate on Monday, and on Wednesday they went to see a lawyer. Sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Robert Hamson, builder, Balmain, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of James Wilson, labourer, who claimed £1 9s. 6d. as a balance of wages for services in defendant's employ, and which defendant refused to pay. Defendant denied that he had employed the plaintiff. Ordered to pay the amount claimed with costs.

F. Becker, builder, Potts' Point, not appearing to contest the claim of Gabriel Thompson, a stonemason, who sought to recover a sum of 8s., as a balance of wages due to him from defendant, the Bench ordered payment of the amount, with costs.

Edward Newton, clerk, Crown-street, appeared on summons charged with refusing to maintain his wife. Complainant stated that the three youngest children were dependent upon her for support. A previous order for her maintenance had expired, and defendant refused to give her support. The Bench ordered the payment of 10s. per week for twelve months.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In a newspaper published in this city yesterday, there is the following passage cited from a report (in what journal is not stated) of the Chief Justice's Charge to the Jury in Gardiner's case. "It is therefore right, that the press should display a watchful guardianship over the interests of the people, and, by judicious and fair criticism, lay the conduct of public men, as well as judges, before the world."—A few sentences of comment follow, and then there comes the following passage. "As I have before remarked, the press is an engine of great good; and I believe, that *in this colony it is as pure and upright* "(the italics are those of the journalist)" *as in any nation of the world.*"

In another Sydney newspaper, published on Monday last, I find a similar extract from the same report—or that which I presume to be the same. "The press is, on the whole, a mighty engine of good, and it is the duty of the conductors of the press to watch over the interests of the people by criticising the acts of all public men. It is well known that in times gone by, *there have been Judges on the Bench who have disgraced the high office they have held by the most corrupt conduct and by the most heartless tyranny and cruelty.* Such things have been, and such things may be again; it is *therefore* right that the Press should display a watchful guardianship over the interests of the people, and by judicious and fair criticism lay the conduct of public men as well as Judges before the world. If, then, the conduct of Judges is open to stricture, comment, *and condemnation*, will any reasonable man say that the verdicts of juries are not subjects for reasonable comment also? As I have before remarked, the press is an engine of great good, *and I believe that in this colony it is as pure and upright as in any nation of the world.*"—The context, you will perceive, is not given in either instance; but each extract purports to quote the opinions of the Chief Justice, as uttered by him in the presence of many hundred persons, on the bench of the Central Criminal Court, so recently as last Friday.

To the majority of those persons, the disclaimer which follows will be hardly necessary. The Chief Justice never gave expression to any statements or opinions, of the kind cited in either paper—with the exception of those *not italicised* by me. The real or supposed corrupt conduct, or tyranny of Judges, had nothing on earth to do with the matter in hand:—still less had the character, bad or good, of the colonial press. And, in point of fact, the Chief Justice said not one word on either topic. The passages in italics are simply inventions—by whom, or for what purpose, I know not.

All that was said on the subject of the press, and strictures on Judges, or Juries, is fully reported in your journal of Saturday; and to the substantial accuracy of that which follows, I bear my willing and unqualified testimony.

"As to the press, the jury had nothing to do with its observations. The press was not to influence them in the discharge of their duty, and he was sure that they were too much of men and of Englishmen to be deterred from the path of duty by any observations that might be made by newspapers. This, however, he would say in passing, that if the decisions and the opinions of Judges were a fair subject of comment by the press, as they undoubtedly were, and as it is essential to the public interest that they should be; and if the Judges of the land were open to the criticism and comments of the press, with the utmost freedom of discussion, so also were the verdicts of juries. If the character and position of a Judge depended upon the ability with which he discharged his duties, upon his learning, and his industry, and these were consequently open to remark by the press, surely the same considerations applied with equal, if not with greater force, to the proceedings and verdicts of juries. If a verdict based upon prejudice should be returned against an individual—a thing that they knew from history had occurred, and of which they had evidence even in modern times, surely it was of consequence that the propriety of a verdict should be brought under public discussion, so that it might be in the power of the Executive to redress the wrong that had been done. Surely the press, if it existed for the valuable purposes that we expect from it, had a right to discuss the verdicts of juries, and to question the propriety of decisions to which juries, possibly from sympathy, possibly from some influences, not undue or improper, may have arrived from unintentional or unconsidered inferences not apparent on the evidence, or that were opposed to the evidence. Let not any man think, then, that he is above the press any more than he is above the law. Though it might occasionally do mischief in the exercise of the full liberty it claimed, yet that very liberty had made it valuable to all. These strictures coming before a community did good; and let no man think that if he failed in his public duty he would be free from them. Every man had a responsibility attaching to him, not only in the sight of God, but also, through the press, to his fellow-men. The verdict of a jury was a fair subject of criticism, and if a jury pronounced a verdict opposed to the evidence, they had no right to complain of being subject to comments and censure. He had nothing to do, however, with the unreasonable or excessive language by which the character of the colony had been assailed; nor, as a colonist himself, was he likely to sympathise with those who had cast this censure on the community merely because of the ruffianly conduct of a few."

I am, your obedient servant,
ALFRED STEPHEN.

Lyons-terrace, 14th July, 1864.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of furnishing ironmongers, lamp dealers, and others to his sales, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Friday, July 15th, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely, comprising kerosene lamps, chandeliers, globes, chimneys, wicks, &c. For further particulars see advertisements in this day's issue.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their continuation sale of drapery, clothing, navy canvas, Crimean shirts, Scotch caps, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

IN the Insolvent Estate of Duguid and Co., coal merchants, &c. —The lease, good-will, stock, and other assets in this estate, will be sold by auction, on the Wharf, Miller's Point, this afternoon, at 3, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.—ADV.

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GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINES.

TIME TABLE FOR JULY.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Distance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	*†5.	6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Sat. Train (additional)	Sunday Trains 1.	Sunday Trains 2.	Sunday Trains 3.
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE. Sydney	—	a.m. 6 30	a.m. 8 40	a.m. 9 0	a.m. 10 10	noon 12 0	p.m. 2 0	p.m. 4 30	p.m. 5 0	p.m. 5 30	p.m. 7 0	p.m. 11 30	p.m. 1 30	a.m. 9 0	p.m. 2 15	p.m. 5 0
Newtown	2	6 39	8 46	..	10 16	p.m. 12 6	2 7	4 36	..	5 36	7 6	11 40	1 36	9 7	2 21	5 7
Petersham	3	6 46	8 53	..	10 21	12 11	2 12	4 41	..	5 41	7 11	11 47	..	9 12	2 26	5 12
Ashfield	5	6 53	8 58	..	10 27	12 16	2 18	4 46	..	5 46	7 16	11 53	1 44	9 19	2 31	5 19
Burwood	7	7 0	9 2	9 17	10 33	12 21	2 23	4 50	5 17	5 50	7 20	11 58	1 49	9 22	2 35	5 22
Homebush	8	7 5	9 6	..	10 37	..	2 27	4 54	..	5 54	7 24	a.m. 12 3	..	9 26	2 40	5 26
Haslem Creek	11	7 15	..	..	10 43	..	2 33	..	5 27	..	7 30	..	..	9 34	2 47	5 34
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	13	7 26	..	9 30	10 49	..	2 39	..	5 33	..	7 36	12 13	2 4	9 40	2 53	5 40
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	7 30	..	9 33	10 50	..	2 41	..	5 38	..	7 40	12 20	2 8	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line. Parramatta	14	7 35	..	9 43	10 54	12 41	2 45	..	5 43	..	7 45	12 30	2 15	9 55	3 0	5 55
Blacktown	21	..	..	10 3	..	..	..	..	6 3	..	..	12 58	2 32	10 15	..	6 15
South Creek	29	..	..	10 23	..	..	..	..	6 23	..	..	1 20	2 52	10 35	..	6 35
Penrith	34	..	..	10 33	..	..	..	..	6 33	..	..	1 35	3 2	10 45	..	6 45
Fairfield	18	7 50	..	9 46	..	1 0	..	..	5 48	..	..	..	2 18	10 3	..	6 3
Liverpool	22	8 15	..	10 0	..	1 10	..	..	6 3	..	..	..	2 31	10 18	..	6 18
Campbelltown	34	8 55	..	10 30	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	2 56	10 48	..	6 48
Menangle	40	9 15	..	10 45	..	..	..	..	6 45	..	..	..	3 13	11 3	..	7 3
Picton	53	9 55	..	11 20	..	..	..	..	7 20	..	..	..	3 45	11 38	..	7 38

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Distance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	5.	*†6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Saturday Trains (Additional.)	Saturday Trains (Additional.)	Sunday Trains 1.	Sunday Trains 2.	Sunday Trains 3.
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE. Picton	—	a.m. 2 0	a.m. ..	a.m. 7 5	a.m. ..	a.m. ..	p.m. ..	p.m. ..	p.m. 4 0	p.m. ..	p.m. ..	p.m. ..	p.m. ..	p.m. 12 15	a.m. 7 55	p.m. 4 0	p.m. ..
Menangle	13	2 40	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	4 30	..	..	..	..	12 46	8 26	4 30	..
Campbelltown	19	3 6	..	7 55	..	..	..	..	4 43	..	..	..	..	1 4	8 40	4 43	..
Liverpool	31	3 50	..	8 20	..	..	1 25	..	5 8	..	..	..	..	1 30	9 5	5 8	..
Fairfield	35	4 15	..	8 30	..	..	1 40	..	5 18	..	..	..	..	1 40	9 15	5 18	..
Great Western Line. Penrith	—	3 0	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	..	12 55	8 35	4 35	..
South Creek	5	3 20	..	7 55	..	..	..	..	4 45	..	..	..	..	1 8	8 48	4 48	..
Blacktown	13	3 50	..	8 15	..	..	..	..	5 6	..	..	..	..	1 26	9 6	5 5	..
Parramatta	20	4 15	7 55	8 38	..	11 0	2 0	2 50	5 27	..	..	8 0	..	1 46	9 27	5 27	6 15
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	40	4 35	7 59	8 43	..	11 4	2 4	2 54	5 31	..	..	8 4	..	1 53	9 33	5 31	6 19
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	4 50	8 0	8 48	..	11 6	2 6	2 55	5 35	..	..	8 5	..	1 58	9 37	5 36	6 20
Haslem Creek	42	..	8 8	..	..	11 12	..	3 2	5 43	..	..	8 13	..	..	9 46	..	6 27
Homebush	45	..	8 17	..	9 10	11 19	..	3 9	..	5 0	6 0	8 22	..	..	9 54	5 53	6 34
Burwood	46	..	8 22	9 5	9 14	11 23	2 20	3 13	5 55	5 4	6 4	8 27	12 30	2 13	9 59	5 58	6 38
Ashfield	48	..	8 27	..	9 18	11 27	2 25	3 17	..	5 8	6 8	8 32	12 34	2 18	10 5	6 4	6 43
Petersham	50	..	8 34	..	9 23	11 33	2 32	3 23	..	5 13	6 13	8 37	12 39	2 26	10 11	6 10	6 48
Newtown	51	..	8 38	..	9 27	11 39	2 37	3 27	..	5 17	6 17	8 41	12 43	2 30	10 15	6 15	6 54
Sydney	53	5 40	8 47	9 25	9 36	11 47	2 43	3 37	6 15	5 25	6 25	8 47	12 50	2 36	10 26	6 26	7 0

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up*, and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† *On Saturdays*, No. 5 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood. No. 6 *Up* Train will not run.

GEORGE MARTIN, deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the colony of Victoria, 24 Victoria, No. 112, section 22, intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Property, and for other purposes," NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors (as well mortgagees as other creditors), and other persons having any claims or demands against, or upon, the estate of GEORGE MARTIN, late of Nerrigundah, Gulf Diggings, in the colony of New South Wales, baker (who died on the 9th day of December, 1862, and letters of administration of whose estate and effects were granted by the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, on the 16th day of June, 1864, to ARTHUR WILLIAM SMALE, of Melbourne, gentleman, attorney under power for WILLIAM MARTIN, father and sole next of kin of the said intestate), are hereby required to send particulars of such claims or demands, on or before the fifteenth day of September next, to EUGENE JOSHUA BARWELL NUNN, of 105, Collins-street West, Melbourne, aforesaid, solicitor. And notice is hereby given that, after the said fifteenth day of September next, the said Arthur William Smale will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George Martin, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Arthur William Smale may then have had notice; and the said Arthur William Smale will not be answerable or liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this seventh day of July, 1864.
E. J. B. NUNN, proctor for the said Arthur William Smale.

SCAB IN SHEEP ACT OF 1863.—NOTICE OF QUARANTINE.—I, PATRICK ROBERTSON GORDON, Inspector of Sheep under the above named Act, having found that 300 mixed sheep belonging to Mr. R. Fitzgerald, kept or depastured on Mamre Farm, near the village of St. Mary's, on the Great Western Road, in the county of Cumberland, are infected with scab, do hereby define the boundary within which such infected sheep shall be kept, until declared to be clean by a certificate under the hand of an inspector,—to be the boundaries of the said farm being S. Marsden's allotment of 1030 acres, and now in the occupation of the said R. Fitzgerald.
P. R. GORDON, inspector of sheep.
Sydney, the 14th day of July, 1864.

PIANOFORTES.—CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against buying instruments bearing the name of "Allison and Allison," as that firm has not been in existence since the year 1848. The only firm having a right to that name is RALPH ALLISON and SONS, 108, Wardour-street, London. Designs and price lists free upon application.
(Signed) RALPH ALLISON and SONS.

PRODUCE STORES. — Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13th July, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that, on and after the 15th instant, the Pilot Schooners shall be withdrawn from the performance of the Outward Pilot Service of this Port: and that, from said date, such service will be performed by duly qualified persons, on the competitive system, under regulations made on that behalf.
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4th July, 1864.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of MONDAY, the 18th instant, from persons willing to purchase from the Government sundry Surplus Stores, catalogues of which may be had on application to the late Stores Department, Circular Quay.
Tenders will be received for the whole, or for portions of not less than one-fourth of the whole quantities stated in the catalogue opposite each article.
The stores will be open to inspection, and any information respecting the tender will be given to intending purchasers.
Payment must be made within twenty-four hours after notification of the acceptance of tender, and the goods then removed without delay, at the tenderers' expense and risk.
The Government do not bind themselves to accept any tender.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for purchase of Government Stores."
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5th July, 1864.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails, to and from the undermentioned places for five months, or for one year and five months, from 1st August next, persons disposed to contract for providing the same, are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the Treasury, before 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.
To and from Baulkham Hills and Dural, twice or thrice a week.
To and from Orange and Carcoar, via Cadiangullong, once a week.

NORTHERN ROAD.
To and from Kempsey and Darkwater, Macleay River, twice a week.
To and from Kempsey and Warneton (Macleay River Steam Works), twice a week.
To and from Walgett and Yarawa, once a week.

SOUTHERN ROAD.
To and from Merimbula Wharf and Post Office, Eden, once a week.
To and from Wolumla and Kameruka, twice a week.
The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 1st September last, and Tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith. Special attention is directed to the last paragraph of conditions above referred to.
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5th July, 1864.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails, to and from the undermentioned places for five months, or for one year and five months, from 1st August next, persons disposed to contract for providing the same, are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the Treasury, before 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.
To and from Baulkham Hills and Dural, twice or thrice a-week.
To and from Orange and Carcoar via Cadiangullong, once a-week.

NORTHERN ROAD.
To and from Kempsey and Darkwater, Macleay River, twice a-week.
To and from Kempsey and Warneton (Macleay River Steam Works), twice a-week.
To and from Walgett and Yarawa, once a-week.

SOUTHERN ROAD.
To and from Merimbula Wharf and Post Office, Eden, once a-week.
To and from Wolumla and Kameruka, twice a-week.
The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 1st September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith. Special attention is directed to the last paragraph of conditions above referred to.
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS in duplicate will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, for repairing the Admiralty buildings on Garden Island.
The buildings may be viewed on application being made on board her Majesty's ship Curaçoa, at Farm Cove.
Payment for the repairs effected will be made by the Paymaster of H.M. ship Curaçoa.
Commissariat, Sydney, 8th July.

Commissioners' Office, Council Chambers,
Auckland, June 30, 1864.

EXTENSION OF TIME TILL 1ST SEPTEMBER.

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
AUCKLAND AND DRURY RAILWAY.
TENDERS are invited by the Commissioners of the Auckland and Drury Railway, for the performance of various Works in the construction of Twenty-four Miles of Railway from Auckland to Drury, with a Branch Line to Onehunga.
Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection at the above office, on and after the 1st August, 1864.
Tenders for the works will be received until noon of THURSDAY, 1st of September, 1864, and must be endorsed—
"Tender for Works on Auckland and Drury Railway."
THOMAS CHEESEMAN,
Chairman of Railway Board.

AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, Guarantee for Honesty.
New South Wales Branch, Exchange-corner, Sydney.
Capital, £25,000.
Fire Insurance at current rates, with special privileges to insurers.
Life Insurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately or combined.
Agents wanted.
JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.
This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.
The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

NETHERLANDS INDIA FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Offices: Batavia.
Agencies in India, China, Manila, Singapore, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.
Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates on behalf of the above Company, by FROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents.
Marine Surveyor in Sydney, Captain W. F. Norie.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the mercantile community and masters of vessels, that they are appointed Agents at this port for the Dutch, Hamburgh, and Bremen underwriters, and request that, in cases of damage of vessels or goods insured in Holland, Hamburgh, or Bremen, immediate application may be made to them, whereby the settlement of eventual claims will be materially facilitated.
FROST, KOHLER, and CO.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.
Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.
All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.
Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.
N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the finest family medicine in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from disease of the liver and stomach, as they never fail to cure those disorders. Sold by Messrs. SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS or MOUSTACHES.—My Formula forces them to grow heavily in six weeks upon the smoothest face, without injury to the skin, and a sure remedy for baldness and the hair falling off. Enclose 26 stamps to G. J. ROBINSON, Post Office, Brisbane.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—An extensive supply of all the most popular Educational Works constantly on hand, at JOHN SANDS', bookseller and stationer, George-street.

JOHNSON'S Cheap Bedding Manufactory.—Hair Fibre, and Flax Mattresses, all sizes, very cheap; Palliasses from 17s.; old mattresses re-made; China Matting 9½d. per yard. 195, Pitt-street North.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—O'DONNELL and CO. beg leave to inform the public that their premises will be partially closed from Wednesday, the 13th July, till SATURDAY, the 16th. This is found necessary in order to admit of the completion of the very extensive alterations now being made in their establishment. In the meantime a final reduction will be made in the prices of the stock, so as to ensure the disposal of the whole at any sacrifice during the few days necessary to complete the decorations. The Clearing Sale will commence on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock a.m., when an immense quantity of useful stock will be thrown into lots for the inspection of intending purchasers.
O'DONNELL and CO., 273, Pitt-street, next to Farmer and Painter's.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are now holding a SALE of the whole of their stock of FIRST-CLASS Winter Goods.

At HARDIE and BUZACOTT'S SALE.

BLACK CLOTH CIRCULAR MANTLES, at 4s. 11d.

BLACK CLOTH CIRCULAR MANTLES, at 5s. 11d.

BLACK CLOTH MANTLES, at 6s. 9d.

BLACK CLOTH MANTLES, at 7s. 11d.

BLACK CLOTH CIRCULAR MANTLES, at 8s. 9d.

BLACK CLOTH CIRCULAR MANTLES, at 9s. 6d.

BLACK CLOTH CIRCULAR MANTLES, at 10s. 9d.

ALL WINTER GOODS are marked for IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.
HARDIE and BUZACOTT, 357, George-street.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, 90, King-street, Sydney,
Will THIS DAY, and during the week, offer their entire stock of DRAPERY fully 45 per cent. below present cost.
For cash only. Black glace silk 2s 4d yard, worth 3s 9d
For cash only. Fancy check silks, 25s dress
For cash only. Plain glace silks, 25s dress
For cash only. Figured silks, 27s 6d dress
For cash only. Fancy striped silks, 27s 6d dress
For cash only. Black glace silks, 2s 4d yard
For cash only. Black glace silks, 2s 4d yard, worth 3s 9d
For cash only. Black glace silks 3s yard, worth 4s 9d
For cash only. Black glace imperial 3s 3d, worth 5s
For cash only. Imperial glace 3s 3d, worth 5s
For cash only. Cloth mantles 8s 9d, worth 21s
For cash only. Coloured cloth mantles 9s 6d, worth 25s
For cash only. Yachting jackets, half-price
For cash only. Shawls for half-price
For cash only. Made dresses 12s 9d, worth 25s
For cash only. Irish poplins 9s dress, worth 21s
For cash only. Mohair dresses 4s 9d, worth 12s
For cash only. 300 remnants, at half-price
For cash only. Black coburgs 9½d yard
For cash only. Black lustres 8½d yard
For cash only. Black crapes 1s 6d yard, worth 3s 6d
For cash only. Imperial crape 1s 9d yard
For cash only. Ladies' cloth jackets, half-price
For cash only. Ladies' quilted skirts, 10s 6d
For cash only. Ladies' stays, 1s 11d per pair
For cash only. Blankets, 9s 6d pair
For cash only. Calicoes and flannels, half-price.
FAHEY and CO., 90, King-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PITT-STREET.—CLOSE OF THE WINTER SEASON, TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. MANTLES, SHAWLS, MILLINERY, AT HALF-PRICE.
We have THIS DAY reduced the balance of our Winter Stock in the above departments to half the original prices. Ladies who have kindly favoured us with their patronage during the season will at once observe these reductions are genuine, and such as will, doubtless, command an early sale of the goods. The system we have always carried out of selling our
NEW GOODS
through the season at uniformly low prices, has, in no previous instance, proved so advantageous to us as during this season. We, therefore, offer our remaining stock of above departments
AT HALF-PRICE.
FARMER and PAINTER.

FOR SALE, THIS DAY—WITNEY BLANKETS, large size, 9s 9d per pair
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, 1s 6d per dozen
CARMELYTE DRESSES, wide width, 6s 11d, 12 yards
PAISLEY WOVE SHAWLS, 12s 9d
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS, all wool, 2s 11d, wide width
WHITE COUNTERPANES, 2½ yards long, 6s 9d
LADIES' DENMARK HATS, 1s 3d
LADIES' VELVET-TRIMMED HATS, 1s 11d
64 pieces of rich black DUCAPES.
REDUCED ONE-HALF.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, next the Post Office.

FOR TWENTY-ONE DAYS.—EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE, WINTER, 1864.
To our numerous patrons the Ladies and Gentlemen of Sydney, its suburbs, and the country generally.
Denison House,
376, 378, and 380, George-street.
Ladies and Gentlemen,—
We beg most respectfully to inform you that in accordance with our established custom, prior to taking stock, and in order to make room for the NEW STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, now daily expected, we have determined at this, our EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE, to offer the whole of our very extensive stock of AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS at a considerable reduction from the cost price.
Every article is marked at such a low price as must ensure very decided advantages to purchasers.
The STOCK consists of
Foreign and British Silks
Black Glace Silks
Noire Imperiale
Moire Antiques
French Silks, in floral designs
Foulard and Washing Silks
Check and Stripe Silks, in great variety
Lyons, Cashmere, Tartans, Paisley, and Llama Shawls
MANTLES, in Velvet, Cloth, and Sealskin
Silk and Opera Mantles—All these have undergone a very considerable reduction in price
Ribbons, Trimmings, Velvet Cuffs and Muffs, Millinery, and Flowers
Lace of every manufacture
Embroidery and Muslin Work, among which is a large lot, half-a-yard wide, to be sold at half the manufacturers' cost
AUTUMN DRESSES, in endless variety, very greatly reduced
Household Drapery and Family Linens
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing
Gentlemen and Youths' Autumn Clothing and Winter Hosiery
With such advantages we trust to be favoured with your valued patronage and recommendation, and beg to remain
Your most obedient servants,
FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY.
1st July, 1864.

DENISON HOUSE,
366, 368, 370, George-street.
EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Will be continued for
THREE WEEKS ONLY.
Catalogues of all the departments are ready, and have been distributed throughout the city and suburbs; and will, on application, be forwarded to any part of the colonies post free.
FRANCIS GILES and CO., in inviting attention to this their
EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE,
beg to state that the high reputation these sales have obtained will be more than fully sustained this season; and they feel assured that the
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
made in all their departments will be appreciated by their Patrons.

DENISON HOUSE,
366, 368, 370, George-street.
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IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
made in all their departments will be appreciated by their Patrons.

F. GILES and CO., George-street.
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
GREAT REDUCTION! GREAT REDUCTION!
Clearing Out Prices! Clearing Out Prices!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Every article is marked at extremely low prices, with the view of clearing out each lot. This is a favourable opportunity for securing first-class clothing at prices much below the real value.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Lot
1 153 boys' tweed tunics, reduced to 6s 6d
2 98 ditto shepherd's plaid coats, ditto 5s 9d
3 105 ditto ditto, all wool, ditto, 7s 6d
4 129 ditto tweed coats, ditto, 6s 6d
5 87 ditto ditto, ditto 9s 6d
6 79 ditto ditto, all wool, ditto 12s 6d
7 63 ditto black cloth coats, ditto 12s 6d
8 59 ditto superior sacs, ditto 16s 6d
9 123 ditto Inverness capes, ditto 7s 6d
10 72 ditto witney capes, ditto 9s 6d
11 85 ditto overcoats, ditto 9s 6d
12 59 ditto beaver and witney coats, ditto 12s 6d
13 47 ditto pilot and sealskin coats, ditto 18s 6d
14 159 ditto tweed vests, ditto 4s 6d
15 207 ditto doeskin vests, ditto 5s 6d
16 359 ditto tweed trousers, ditto 6s 6d
17 403 ditto doeskin trousers, ditto 7s 6d
18 205 ditto tweed trousers, all wool, ditto 9s 6d
19 175 ditto black cloth trousers, ditto 10s 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.
20 149 men's tweed vests, reduced to 5s 9d
21 263 ditto doeskin ditto, ditto 6s 6d
22 370 ditto tweed, all wool, vests, ditto 7s 6d
23 406 ditto cloth vests, ditto 8s 6d
24 100 ditto fancy silk vests, reduced to 10s 6d
25 172 ditto plain silk velvet vests, ditto 16s 6d
26 506 ditto tweed trousers, ditto 8s 9d
27 300 ditto superior doeskin trousers, ditto 12s 6d
28 230 ditto cloth trousers, ditto 15s 9d
29 402 ditto fancy doe trousers, 18s 6d
30 159 ditto fancy tweed trousers, ditto 21s
31 120 ditto superior ditto trousers, ditto 25s
32 98 gentlemen's paget walking coats, ditto 10s 6d
33 162 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 16s 6d
34 157 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 21s
35 142 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 32s 6d
36 260 ditto Prince of Wales coat, ditto 42s
37 150 ditto tweed sac coats, ditto 12s 6d
38 92 ditto doeskin ditto, ditto 18s 6d
39 175 men's pilot overcoats, ditto 12s 6d
40 310 ditto beaver and witney overcoats, ditto 35s
41 120 ditto black cloth sacs, ditto 17s 6d
42 300 ditto tweed suits complete, ditto 30s

HATS, HATS, HATS.
The whole of our stock of hats of every kind are marked at prices which must ensure a speedy clearance. These goods are quite new shapes, first-class qualities, and are now being sold at half the real value.

BOYS' CAPS, BOYS' CAPS, BOYS' CAPS.
Two thousand boy's cloth caps now selling at half the real value—all new shapes, first-class qualities. This is a favourable opportunity for securing extraordinary bargains.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
Clearing-out Sale. Clearing-out Sale.
675 waterproof coats and capes now selling at half the real value.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
Eight thousand pounds' worth of first-class woollens—these goods have been greatly reduced in price with the view of clearing out the whole stock during the present sale.
Gentlemen requiring any description of clothing made to order, should take advantage of this opportunity for giving their orders, as the prices will be much lower than usual.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
F. GILES and CO. take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage accorded to this branch of their business, and beg to assure those gentlemen who may favour them with their orders that every attention will be paid to their wishes.
In consequence of the large increase of business in this department we have secured the services of two First-class Cutters, and have also erected large Workshops on the premises with the view of having every article made and finished in the very best style.
We are determined that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make this branch of our business one of decided advantage and economy to those gentlemen and families who may favour us with their patronage.
F. Giles and Co. guarantee the latest fashion and a perfect fit on strictly moderate charges.

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.
F. Giles and Co. invite attention to this important branch of their business. Some very great BARGAINS will be shown in WHITE SHIRTS, CRIMEAN SHIRTS, regatta shirts, merino and flannel vests and pantaloons, brown cotton vests and pants, fancy and brown cotton half-hose, silk scarfs, ties, braces, gloves, collars, &c., &c.
Lot
50 600 white shirts, reduced to 3s 9d
51 473 ditto ditto, ditto 4s 9d
52 759 superior finished shirts, ditto 6s 6d
53 850 Crimean shirts, ditto 3s 11d
54 642 ditto ditto, ditto 4s 11d
55 569 ditto ditto, ditto 7s 9d
56 900 regatta shirts, ditto 3s 6d
57 763 ditto ditto, Swiss fronts, ditto 3s 6d
58 425 coloured merino drawers, ditto 2s 11d
59 562 white merino pants, ditto 2s 11d
60 403 extra size ditto ditto, ditto 3s 6d
61 356 men's merino shirts, ditto 1s 11½d
62 470 ditto extra size, ditto 2s 6d
63 342 ditto flannel vests, ditto 3s 11d
64 200 ditto extra size, ditto 4s 11d
65 509 ditto flannel pants, ditto 4s 9d
66 150 ditto extra size, ditto 5s 9d
67 475 ditto white cotton shirts, ditto 1s 9d
68 500 ditto extra size, ditto 2s 6d
69 962 ditto white cotton pants, ditto 2s 6d
70 473 ditto brown cotton ditto, ditto 1s 11d
71 346 ditto extra size, ditto 2s 6d
72 2000 dozen paper collars, reduced to 7½d per dozen
73 400 ditto linen collars (Albert Edward), ditto 6s 9d ditto
74 543 ditto ditto ditto (warrior and west end), ditto 7s 6d ditto
75 346 ditto ditto ditto (citizen and embroidered regent), ditto 8s 6d ditto
76 703 pair elastic braces, ditto 1s
77 400 ditto ditto ditto, superior, ditto 2s 6d
78 750 coloured silk bandannas, ditto 1s
79 500 real India silk handkerchiefs, ditto 1s 11d
80 250 ditto ditto, superior quality, ditto 2s 9d
81 1000 fancy silk tom thumb ties, ditto 6d
82 763 black ditto ditto, ditto 9½d
83 1000 fancy marcella washing scarfs, ditto 6d
84 376 black silk scarfs, gold ring, ditto 1s
85 259 fancy eureka scarfs, ditto 1s 3d
86 500 silk Brighton scarfs, ditto 2s
87 600 fancy silk Lord Dundreary scarfs, ditto 1s
88 1000 boys' white shirts, all sizes, ditto 3s 3d
Gentlemen will find this a favourable opportunity to secure a first-class outfit suitable for any climate, the prices being 30 per cent. under the real value of these goods.
☞ Doors open at half-past 9, close at half-past 5.
F. GILES and CO., Denison House, George-street, Sydney, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

TWO BUTCHERS met the other day,
And near the Market place were quartered,
When one of them was heard to say
By Jove, my friend, we both are slaughtered.
That PHIL M'CARROLL sells so cheap,
He almost gives away his meat;
At all his shops it's quite a sight,
They're crowded morning, noon, and night!
They pass our very shops and doors
And go to PHIL'S by scores and scores.
Look at his price list here below,
And I should like indeed to know
How any man in all the land
With PHIL M'CARROLL can make a stand.
There's not a butcher in the town
But PHIL M'CARROLL will knock him down
In their prices.
REMEMBER OUR GREAT SHOW THIS EVENING.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	Fore quarter beef ..	1d
Fore ditto ditto ..	2d	Spice beef	5d
By whole or half sheep.	2½d	Round beef, cooked ..	4d
Mutton chops ..	3d	German sausage ..	4d
Rump steak	2d	Black pudding ..	3d
Beef steak	1d	Beef sausage ..	1½d
Boiling beef	1d	Pork ditto ..	5d
Corned beef	1d	Pork.. ..	6d
Best ribs of roast beef..	1½d	Veal.. ..	4d
Chuck ribs of roast beef	1d	Suet	5d
Sirloin ditto	2d	Ox Tongues, 1s 3d each.	
Hind quarter beef ..	1½d		

Corned beef, by the tierce, £3; ready for shipping.
PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
William-street, Woolloomooloo; and
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite Newtown Road.
Botany, near Hollinshed's.

MANILA ROPE, best steam laid, ¼ to 4½ inch
Charcoal, tin plates IC, IX, IXX
Sheet lead, 3½ to 6 lb.; sheet zinc, 8 to 10
Fencing wire, black and galvanized, 4, 5, and 6 lb.
Blasting powder, Hall's and Sharp's, sporting powder
Hamilton's corrugated galvanized iron, 26 and 28 gauge
Anderson and Watt's ditto ditto, ditto
Black and galvanized gas tubing, ⅛ to 2 inch
Morewood's tiles, 26 and 28 gauge, ingot tin
Patent and wrought nails, 1½ to 6 inch, cut nails
Wire nails, ¾ to 4 inch, C. S. clouts and galvanized clouts
Fuse, common; single and double tape
Revolvers, Dean and Adams's and Tranter's, 5 shot
Chains—bullock and coil, proved cable ¾ and ⅞ inch
Sorby's sheep shears, 9 and 10, turkey stones
Single and double barrel guns, carbines, and pistols
Wilson's breech-loading carbines and rifles
Sheet and plate iron, hoop iron ⅝ and 1 inch
White and coloured paints, kerosene oil
American tools, of every description
Cotton gins—Platt's and Dobson's.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS just received by READING and WELLBANK (late J. R. Clarke), 356, George-street.
All Year Round, vol. 10, 6s 6d
Beckman's Gothic Architecture, 26s
Bulwer Lytton's "What will he do with it," cheap edition, 2 vols., 10s
Chambers' Book of Days, vol. 2, 13s
Froissart's Chronicles, 2 vols., 35s
Christian Work, vol. 1, 9s
Kirk's Charles the Bold, 2 vols., 30s
Forster's Sir John Eliot, 2 vols., 30s
Elihu Burritt's Walk from London to John O'Groat's, 12s 6d
Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Irving, 11s
Good Words, 1862-3, each 8s 6d
Melville's Holmby House, cheap edition, 6s 6d
Douglas Jerrold's Works, vol. 3—Mrs. Caudle's Lectures—Men of Character—Punch's Letter Writer, 7s 6d
House of Elmore, by the author of Grandmother's Money, 6s 6d
Darwin's Origin of Species, 16s
Kingsley's Roman and Teuton, 14s 6d
Dr. Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus, 6s 6d
Photographical Portraits of Men of Eminence, with Biographical Memoirs, 24s
Verner's Pride, by the author of East Lynne, &c., 7s 6d
Ned Locksley, the Etonian, 7s 6d
Whitmarsh's Family Prayers, from the New Testament, based on the Commentaries of Rev. T. Scott, 7s 6d
Ward's Microscope Teachings, 8s 6d
Leisure Hours in Town, by the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson," 4s 6d
Longfellow's Poetical Works, 6s 6d
Scott's Poetical Works, 6s 6d
Tennyson's Idylls of the King, 9s
Young Lady's Book, Illustrated, 9s
Shakespeare's Jest Book, 8s 6d
Human Sadness, by the author of "Near" and "Heavenly Horizons," 6s 6d
Young Lady's Friend, 3s 6d
Walton's Lives (Bell and Dalby's new edition), 4s 6d
The World's Birthday, 3s 6d
Cassell's Picture Book of Bible Stories, 4s 6d
Mrs. Gatty's Parables, 1st series 2s 6d, 2nd ditto 2s 6d, 3rd ditto 2s 6d, 4th ditto 3s 6d
The Church Builder, 1863, 2s
Prime's Five Years of Prayer, 3s 6d, cheap edition 1s 6d
Spurgeon's Gleanings among the Sheaves, 2s.
READING and WELLBANK (late J. R. Clarke), book, print, and music repository, 356, George-street, next Flavelle's.

PIANOFORTES.—ELVY and CO. invite the attention of intending purchasers to their superb stock of PIANOS, by the undermentioned first-class makers, in rosewood and walnut:—
Broadwood and Sons — S. and P. Erard
Collard and Collard — Hopkinson
Chappell, Cadby — Nutting and Addison
Oetzman and Plumb.
HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre.
The stock includes some of the finest instruments ever produced by the above makers.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Pianos and Harmoniums thoroughly tuned and repaired.
Special arrangements can be made for payments for pianos by instalments.
NOTE.—The most general stock of Music and Musical Works in the colony.
321, George-street.

NEW SONG.—ONLY OF THEE, LOVE. Second edition in the press. ELVY and CO., George-st.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER.—Dr. Friedrich Olshausen, Professor of Chemistry, Hamburg, certifies that its "efficiency and harmlessness are owing to the purity of ingredients used in its preparation. One of its greatest recommendations is that it is SOAP in a very pure and concentrated form." "A month's clothes for a family of eight were washed in six hours."—G. Gough, Esq., Calne, Wilts. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.
Wholesale agents for New South Wales, Messrs. R. and W. PAUL, merchants, 89, York-street, Sydney.

L. and S. SPYER and CO. have on SALE, and landing ex Bucton Castle, and Royal Alice:—
Bottled fruits, jams, 1 lb. tin salmon
Fine table salt, in glass jars, in cases 2 dozen each
Fine congou, in chests; liquorice, ginger
Whiting, in small casks; Epsom salts, in 7 lb. boxes
Barry's chicory, in 28 lb. tins; Burns' cutty pipes, in 5 gross cases
Candlewick, caraway, and canary seed
Refined saltpetre, blue stone, in 1 cwt. kegs
Holloway's pills and ointment, tartaric acid
Cream tartar, salad oil, Turkey opium, &c.
Wynyard-square.

ROSIN.—A few barrels for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BRAN, WHEAT, and FLOUR for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BRANDY, Bonniot's.—Hogsheads, quarters, cases for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 ounce; Stockholm Pitch and Tar, &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Cossipore sugar, No. 2
Hysonskin tea
Leger, Freres, brandy, pale and dark, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Port wine, medium quality
Sherry ditto ditto
Candles, full and light weights
Seaming twine
Anchors and chains
Adelaide and Geelong hay
Seed oats
Boyd's Irish oatmeal, in 2 cwt. casks
Tasmanian oatmeal, in 14 lb. and 28 lb. bags
Manila rope, assorted sizes
Stockholm tar
Prime Dantzic mess pork.
MOLISON and BLACK.

OTARD, DUPUY, and CO., Charente, case and bulk, BRANDIES. S. L. BENSUSAN, sole agent, New Pitt-street.

BELL and BLACK'S WAX VESTAS.—On SALE at the stores of the undersigned, in assorted cases, 50 to 150's; also 50's, 100's, 150's, 500's, 1000's.
WATKINS and LEIGH, 422, George-street.

KEROSENE Oil, Corrugated Galvanized Iron, 26 gauge Tinplates, Ash Oars. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

SEED POTATOES.—80 tons, finest quality. JAMES M'KANNEY.

CIRCULAR HEAD POTATOES.—60 tons ex Yarra. JAMES M'KANNEY.

MELBOURNE OATEN HAY ex Josephine, 10 tons, small trusses. JAMES M'KANNEY.

ONIONS, ex Highlander, from Hobart Town, 50 bags. JAMES M'KANNEY.

JAMS, lb. jars, lb. tins, ex late arrivals, 100 cases, from Hobart Town. JAMES M'KANNEY, 109, Sussex-st.

CARLISLE BOTTLED ALE, so generally admired, and recommended by the faculty, 11s. 6d. per dozen.

GOOD DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per dozen, 9s. 6d. per gallon. J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

OLD TOM—Burnett's, in glass-stoppered bottles, 125-32, for SALE, by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

ACKERMAN'S Hams, N. W., Cheddar, and double Gloucester Cheese, for SALE, by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

RENAULT'S Brandy, in cases, hogsheads, and quarter-casks, for SALE, by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

SALT, in 2 lb. glass jars, just landed. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, Adelaide Hay. Apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

AMERICAN, Scotch, and English Cooking STOVES, from 70s. each. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-st.

PLOUGHS.—American Eagle, extra shares CORN-SHELLERS.—Large hoppers, double wheels MANGLES.—Patent spring rollers for family use.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt and Park streets.

BLASTING POWDER.—Now landing ex Royal Alice, 3 tons Sharp's coarse-grained Blasting Powder.
FREDERICK LASSETTER, George-street.

WINDOW-GLASS, 10 x 8, all sizes to 48 x 40, will be sold a bargain, to clear out. RAPHAEL, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—The undersigned have in store—
Beeby and Dunstan's superfine silk-dressed
Hart's ditto ditto
Beeby and Dunstan's fine
Beeby and Dunstan's household
Crown Mills superfine
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR. — Quarter-sacks National Mills superfine silk dressed in 50 pound bags, just landed ex Charlotte Andrews, from San Francisco, and the only parcel in the market. For SALE, by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

FLOUR.—
Adelaide superfine
Duffield's
Beeby and Dunstan's, and
Hart's
In lots to suit purchasers.
DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom-house Buildings, Circular Quay.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Beeby and Dunstan's superfine silk-dressed, for sale. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-st.

ADELAIDE HAY for SALE. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL and CO., Commercial Wharf, King-street.

MEDICAL PRACTICE to be DISPOSED OF, in Sydney. MEDICUS, Boson's, druggist, William-st.

A BARGAIN.—For SALE, a Russell Cooking STOVE, as good as new. 2, Park-st., 2 doors from George-st.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Furnishing Ironmongers, beg to call the attention of furnishing to the following large and well-assorted stock now on view at their NEW SHOW ROOMS, corner of King and George streets.
Platedware, an extensive and valuable assortment
Iron bedsteads, single and double
Register stoves
Fenders, an elegant assortment
Coal scuttles, fireirons
Fire guards, tea trays
Dish covers, moderator and kerosene lamps
Chandeliers, lanterns, hip baths
Butter and cheese plates
Churns, milk dishes
Hall door mats, shower baths
Wool mats, brush mats
Knife-cleaning machines
Brushware, a large assortment
Plate warmers and plate baskets
Sponge baths, slipper baths
Jelly, pudding, and rice moulds
Caffetiers and tea urns.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—Rifles, Westley Richards' worth and Kerr's
Breech-loading carbines, Terry's and Prince's, with ammunition
Carbines, single and double
Revolvers, Colt's, Kerr's, and Webley's
Powder, Hall's, rifle No. 6, glass and blasting
Shot, caps, cartridges, all kinds
Patent axles, and patent safety axles
Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's
Bridles, martingales, cruppers, and girths
Cooking-stoves, a large assortment just opened
Builders' ironmongery, of every description
Wire netting for sheep yards
Planes, a splendid assortment, Moseley's.
ASHDOWN and CO., George and King streets.

ASHDOWN and CO. beg to intimate that they have opened their new and spacious premises, an inspection of which they respectfully invite, and would also direct the attention of the public to their stock of Ironmongery, Platedware, Furnishing Goods, &c., just opened, and which they are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, George and King streets.

TO SQUATTERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to execute in their usual prompt manner, all Ironmongery orders with which they may be favoured.
ASHDOWN and CO., George and King streets.

150 TONS Wallsend COALS, now landing at Market Wharf.—I am sorry some of my customers have been disappointed in not being supplied with this really fine coal; but it was no fault of mine. I hope the same will not occur again.
W. H. M'KEOWN, Market Wharf.

COALS and Cut FIREWOOD. W. JOLLY and Co., Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-street.

COAL, and Cut FIREWOOD. W. JOLLY and Co., Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, American, and Oregon Timber of all descriptions. Doors, sashes, mouldings, skirtings, T. flooring and lining, &c., on hand, and made to order, at reduced rates. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street. Branch Yard, Parramatta-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, and shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

PITCH PINE Flooring and American Lumber, landing ex Edward Hicking. W. R. HILL, Circular Quay.

800,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Baltic and American timber, shingles, doors, sashes, laths, ladders, lime, 5 and 6 feet box piles, 3000 blue gum felloes, 2½ and 3 inch.
N.B.—A large quantity of scantling at 7s per 100 ft.
W. TAYLOR, Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, about 7000 SHINGLES, at 14s per thousand. Bush Tavern, Park-street.

50,000 BRICKS for SALE, delivered at the Railway Station. Apply to E. KELLER, Pyrmont.

MAIDEN EWES, in lamb, for SALE; 1000 southward; the wool brought 2s. 3d. per lb. FORBES.

WARREGO RIVER, THE PICK OF QUEENSLAND.—For SALE, a splendid station known as No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, West Warrego, Kennedy Camp, with a frontage of twenty-five miles on the west side of this river. The water is permanent, at least forty feet deep in some places, this depth in chains of from five to eight miles. The country has plains and downs with abundance of saltbush and plenty of barley grass, &c. The timber being of white box. The country may be said to be the best sheep country in the whole of this rising colony; it is capable of depasturing sheep. With it will be sold about 2000 head of well-bred cattle, amongst which are about 300 quiet milkers. At time of delivery the buyer will find a splendid lot of cattle. This station will be to be sold by private contract for a short time, and if not disposed of, it will be submitted to public auction. R. FORBES, King-street, Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the Burton Downs and Vine Creek Stations, adjoining Fort Cooper, Eaglefield, together with 18,500 sheep, more or less, of which are to lamb in September. Also about 800 head of cattle.
This country is all first-class. Estimated capacity 70,000 to 80,000 sheep.
For further particulars apply to JOHN BIRT and CO., 131, Pitt-street.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in the various parts of the colony are as follows:—
WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Lake, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A.
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Diamond
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—William Killick
Ryde—G. Pope.
SOUTHERN.
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. Simpson, Camden
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fell
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Craig
Queanbeyan—
Kiandra, Snowy River—
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vine, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. M.
Moruya, Bodalla, Narrigundha, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Ten-mile Creek—
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. William Ross
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Narengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, Jun.
NORTHERN.
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Mays
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alex. Brodie
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. Ogilvie
Scone—Mr. Asser
Glen Quin, Gulligal, Narrabri, and Wee Waa—Mr. W. Maguire
Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Toner
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Danger
Cundletown, Wingham, Taree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. E. O'Connell, postmaster
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Walcha—Mr. W. H. Daniel, storekeeper.
INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Maryborough, Wide Bay—
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Francks
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Joseph Fisher, Grenfell-street.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

...ILITARY SADDLE, by "Urch," a very scarce article. GIBSON'S Depot, 253, Castlereagh-..., next Burts.

...ORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness, £16 the lot. GIBSON'S Depot, Castlereagh-st., next Burt's.

...NCH HORSE, Dray, and Harness, £30; day's trial. 25 cwt. GIBSON'S Depot, Castlereagh-street.

...DDLE and Harness MARE, very fast, price £16; boy's Pony, £5. GIBSON, Castlereagh-street.

...COND-HAND GIG HARNESS, 4 sets, 50s. a set. GIBSON'S, 253, Castlereagh-street.

...EEP and CATTLE DOGS.—Wanted, 20 good ones. GIBSON'S Horse Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

...O BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, ...es and carts, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c. ...B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. ...ceeds paid immediately after the sale.

Horse Sale.

THIS DAY.

...URT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, July 15th, at ...lock,
From Kiama,
...useful young horses, broken to saddle and harness
...powerful cart stallion, 4 years old, by Major, subject to trial
...y gelding, staunch in harness, and suitable for a journey
...0 various horses
...et of plated double harness
...itto ditto dog cart ditto
...lso, drays, spring carts, harness, &c.

...ITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from R. Skewthorp, Esq., to sell by ..., on MONDAY next, 18th instant, at Mr. John ...gar's, at 11 o'clock, ...head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

...ITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from E. Baldwin, Esq., to sell by ..., on MONDAY next, 18th instant, at Mr. John ...gar's, at 11 o'clock, ...head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

...R. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at ...ards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 18th July, at 11 ...head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

...G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS ...,
Unpressed hay, &c.

Hay and Straw.

...P. MEARES, successor to Thomas Dawson, will sell by auction, at the Railway ...inus, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay and straw by the truck.

Railway Auction Depot.

...P. MEARES, successor to Thomas Dawson, will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock ...IS DAY,
...tter, eggs, lard, poultry, pigs, hides, sheepskins, pumpkins, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 10 prompt.

Hides and Pickled Tongues.

...R. REID will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Clarence-street, Wynyard-square, ...quarter-past 10 prompt, TO-DAY,
957 hides (all butchers')
5 casks superior pickled tongues.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS ..., Friday, 15th July, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
48 casks tallow
401 hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.

...URHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS ..., Friday, 15th July, at 12 o'clock precisely,
150 casks tallow
5 casks neatsfoot oil
1076 hides
Kip leather
Hair, horns, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, Pork, and Tongues.

...B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS ..., Friday, at a quarter before 11 o'clock precisely,
33 casks tallow
234 hides
And, at 11 o'clock,
Pork and tongues.
Terms, cash.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

...AMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, ...day, 15th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, bones, &c.

Hay, Straw.

...GRAHAM (who has hitherto conducted the Hay Sales) will sell by auction, at the ...way Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, ...ay and straw, by the truck. The Farmer's Home Hotel Yards will be ready next ...

Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Butter, Bacon, Cheese, &c.

...y Depot, rear of Picton Arms, opposite Haymarket, at 10 o'clock.

...OSEPH WALLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, as above.

Hay and Straw.

...OSEPH WALLIS will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at half-...t 9 o'clock.

THIS DAY.

Auction Sale, without Reserve.

...W. CREGO will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 58, Market-street, THIS DAY, ...y 15th,
Without reserve,
Engravings
Household furniture
Office desk
Portable chest of drawers
Gold watches, silver watches
Gold rings and brooches
German silver forks
Tea and table spoons
Ivory balance-handle table and dessert knives
Toilet sets
Clothing and sundries.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 16th July, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on ...TURDAY, 16th July, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, ..., Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank,
A quantity of household furniture, comprising—One dining-room suite, sideboards, chiffonieres, chairs, bedsteads, piano, sofas, couches, telescope dining tables, pier toilet glasses, easy chairs, china ornaments, plated-ware, pictures, clocks, office desks, stoves, carpet, fenders, &c.
Terms, cash, No reserve.

Books. Books.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,
About 1000 volumes books, comprising
The Edinburgh Review, from commencement, handsomely bound
The Quarterly, the National, and the Westminster Reviews
The Cornhill Magazine
Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage, 1863
The Builder
Encyclopedia Metropolitana, and about 700 volumes travels, histories, and novels.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Imperative Sale, THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
A quantity of household fixtures
Bar counter, beer engine, and sundries.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Stock-in-Trade of a Jeweller.

Imperative Sale THIS DAY, without the least reserve.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Labour Labour, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
The whole stock-in-trade of a jeweller, removed to their Mart for the convenience of sale, comprising
Gold and silver hunting and open-face lever watches
Gold bracelets and brooches
Diamond, pearl, emerald, topaz, signet, wedding and keeper rings
Coral brooches, earrings and pins
Gold and silver alberts and guards
Microscopes and opera glasses
Silver mugs, in cases
Gold albert keys, lockets, and charms
Shawl pins, shirt studs, &c.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, July 18th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Millwall, ——, master, from London.
N over BS in diamond,
76—1 Case, containing
6 Marble Striking Clocks
6 ditto, with visible escapement
6 Cigar Cases
79—1 Case, containing
24 Silver Watches, and Table and Dessert Spoons, Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, Candlesticks, Toast Racks, Cruets, &c.
S over NH in diamond,
6145—1 Case, containing
50 dozen Rimmell's assorted Essences, No. 52
1899—1 Bale, containing
50 reams Double Small Hand, assorted
1901—1 Bale, containing
1½ cwt. Raw Sugar Bags, 2, 4, 6 lbs., assorted
½ cwt. brown ditto, 14, 28 lbs., assorted
1910—1 Bale ditto ditto.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, July 18th, at 11 o'clock,
The above
On account of whom it may concern
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, July 16th, at 11 o'clock, At the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ Removed from Paddington for the convenience of sale.
Useful Furniture and Effects.
Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, July 16th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, July 16th, at 11 o'clock. At the old Bank of Australasia.

Just landed ex Northfleet.

1 Case superb Marble Clocks.
To Jewellers and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, July 16th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, July 16th, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Superb Collard and Collard Pianoforte, cost a short time since 80 guineas
Handsome Wardrobe, with plate-glass doors
Drawing-room Suite, covered in damask
Octagonal Loo Table
Handsome Chiffoniere, with plate-glass back
Parian Marble Ornaments
Hair-seated Chairs and Couch
Oval Dining-table, with spare leaves
Tubular Brass Bedstead and Mattress
Chests Drawers, Washstands and furniture
Cut Glass, China, Platedware
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.

☞ The property of a lady leaving the colony.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, July 16th, at 11 o'clock,
Useful and substantial household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Now on View.

FRIDAY, 15th July.

To China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
37 packages of glass and earthenware, now landing ex Jason and William Duthie, comprising
Breakfast bowls and saucers, flanged fibre, Brosley landscape patterns, assorted colours
Toilet sets, temple, moss, convolvulus, and Eugenie patterns, assorted colours
Sets of jugs, in white basket and passion flower
Chamber sets, temple, hawthorn, and granada patterns, assorted colours
Printed, green, and purple bowls
White, gold, and figured egg-cups
Ewers and basins, butters and stands
Covered dishes, plates, bakers
Round sugar boxes, toy cans
1-6th quart heavy tumblers, 6 flutes
1-5th ditto ditto ditto, gothic, and prisms
Large pint soda water tumblers, 8 flutes
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
Butter basins, covers and plates
Sugars and cream jugs, diamond, globe, and tartan
Sets decanters, 2 quarts and 2 pints, cut slight
T. B. wines, cut flutes
Best tulip wines, cut double flutes and hollow stem
3, 4, and 5 hole cruet frames, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 18th July.

To Stationers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general stationery,
Comprising:—
Blue laid and wove foolscap, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 lbs.
Cream laid and wove ditto, ditto ditto
Blue wove and laid post
Blue and cream laid letter paper
Cream and blue laid note, assorted weights
Account sales paper
Black-bordered note and envelopes
Double blue laid foolscap, 26 lbs.
Pink and white blotting paper
Blue and cream laid envelopes
Gold-back playing cards, penholders
Black and coloured lead pencils, ebony rulers
Williams' galvanised pens
Flush account books, 1 to 6 quires
Forril clasp memorandum books, assorted
Coloured tissue papers
Coloured demys, assorted weights
Official envelopes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 19th July.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, and caps.
Now landing ex Northfleet, and Neptune.
☞ Particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

600 Cases Hill and Co.'s Oilmen's Stores.
Now landing ex Northfleet,
12 Cases Sinclair's Hams and Bacon.
Now landing ex Grenadier,
100 Barrels Finest Patras Currants.
Now landing ex William Duthie,
Oatmeal
Muscatel Raisins
Batty's Oilmen's Stores
Mauritius Sugars
Tobacco
Kent Hops
Wotherspoon's Confectionery
Salt
Fancy Biscuits
Cheese, &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

York-street, nearly opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.
☞ On FRIDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Widow of the late Mr. A. B. Davis to sell, at her residence, York-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the household furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. John Duguid, Coal Merchant, &c.
By Order of Mr. F. T. Humphery, Official Assignee.
On the Premises known as Duguid's Wharf, Miller's Point.
Without Reserve.

FRIDAY, 15th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. F. T. Humphery to sell by auction, on the Premises, Duguid's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3.
In the insolvent estate of Mr. John Duguid,
The unexpired term of lease of the wharf and premises, with the good-will, stock-in-trade, weighing machine, scales, weights, portable weighbridge, horses, drays, harness, office furniture, and sundries.
2 steam engines, with benches, saws, &c., in complete working order.
In lots to suit Purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

MONDAY, 18th July.

Preliminary notice to Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Ex Royal Alice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
Large parcels of oilmen's stores, teas, and general groceries; full particulars of which will be duly advertised.
Terms at sale.

Baking Powder
Ultra Marine Blue
Knife Polish
Liquid Blacking.
For Unreserved Sale, to close a consignment account.

MONDAY, 18th July.

To Grocers, Ironmongers, General Dealers, and others.
Ex Transatlantic.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
S in diamond T&Co under,
No. 101—1 case plate powder
102-4—3 ditto liquid blacking
105—1 ditto knife polish, plate powder
Dentifrice and baking powder
106-113—8 ditto baking powders, each 30 gross
114-118—5 ditto ditto, 20 gross
119—1 ditto ditto, in fancy cartoons
Knife polish, in tins
120—1 ditto ultramarine blue
Baking powder and knife polish
121-123—3 ditto ultramarine ball blue.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.
Full and Light Weight.

MONDAY, 18th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11.
180 boxes sperm candles, full weights, De Roubaix and Co.
250 ditto ditto ditto, light ditto, Bougies Steariques Gonda.
Terms at sale.

Fine Salt.

MONDAY, 18th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
50 tons Liverpool fine salt, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

Royal Snowdrop Crystals
Fine White Counter
Ditto Yellow ditto
Best Brown Ration.

MONDAY, 18th July.

Important to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
1200 bags Mauritius sugar.
This parcel comprises many very superior samples of crystals, counter, and rations. Samples will be on view morning of sale, and the attendance of the trade is particularly invited.
Terms at sale.

Eleme Raisins
Patras Currants
Jordan Almonds
Normandy Pippins.

MONDAY, 18th July.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
For Positive Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
Ex Maha Ranee,
50 barrels new Patras currants
25 cases ditto ditto
20 boxes new Jordan almonds
100 boxes picked Eleme raisins
100 ditto new Muscatel raisins
20 barrels Barcelona nuts
10 casks Cheeme raisins.
Terms at sale.

Spices.

MONDAY, 18th July.

Jamaica Ginger
White Pepper
Nutmegs.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
10 barrels bleached Jamaica ginger
20 bags white pepper
10 cases nutmegs.
Terms at sale.

Teas.

The Balance of the Cargo of Congou Teas ex Berengaria, and Green Teas ex Margaret Eliza.

MONDAY, 18th July.

To Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Buyers for Shipment, Storekeepers, Speculators, and others.
Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
The balance of the cargo of congou teas ex Berengaria
The balance of the cargo of congou and green teas ex Margaret Eliza.
More detailed particulars will appear in Saturday's issue.
The sale will be without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.

MONDAY, 18th July.

Patent Belmont Sperms.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
100 boxes Price's patent Belmont sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Mustard.

To close a consignment by the outgoing Mail.
Without the slightest reserve.

Just landed ex Jason.

MONDAY, 18th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
60 cases Durham mustard, 6-lb. tins
20 ditto ditto ditto, ½-lb. tins
20 ditto ditto ditto, 1-lb. tins.
All the above are just landed in splendid condition, and being a superior quality of mustard, is well worth the attention of the trade.
Terms at sale.

Baltic Deals
Baltic Timber.
Ex Fredricka, from Gefle.
On Market Wharf.

Important Notice to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Buyers for Shipment, and the Trade generally.

TUESDAY, 19th July.

Baltic Deals—9 x 3, 11 x 3
Ditto Square Timber—14 x 14, 11 x 11, 12 x 12, 9 x 9, 12 x 12, 13 x 13, 15 x 15, 17 x 17.
Ditto Spars—12 x 12, 11 x 11, 14 x 14, &c.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co. to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of Baltic timber now landing ex Fredricka, from Gefle, comprising
DEALS.
2028 Baltic deals, 11 x 3, 10 to 29 feet long
5714 ditto ditto, 9 x 3, 10 to 29 feet long
BAULK TIMBER—154 pieces.
31 x 15 x 13, 19 x 11 x 13, 27 x 10 x 9
18 x 8 x 9, 22 x 13 x 12, 20 x 12 x 12
22 x 16 x 9, 25 x 9 x 9, 21 x 12 x 11
21 x 17 x 16, 23 x 11 x 11, 29 x 13 x 13
29 x 10 x 10, 29 x 12 x 13, 30 x 15 x 15
38 x 13 x 14, 37 x 16 x 16, 40 x 15 x 15
34 x 15 x 15, 34 x 13 x 12, 37 x 12 x 11
37 x 14 x 13, 31 x 14 x 14, 31 x 14 x 16, &c., &c.
The auctioneers particularly request the attention of the trade to this cargo, being the first shipment of heavy timber ever received direct from the Baltic; it comprises 154 pieces, the sizes of a few only of which are given above. The detailed list of sizes, quantities, &c., can be had on application to the auctioneers, at their Rooms, 362, George-street. It will be seen that, in addition to the deals generally imported, there are in this cargo many pieces of Baltic timber well suited for spars, and adapted for cutting into beams, joists, or for any other use where the well-known durability of the Norway pine would render it of great value.
The whole will be sold without reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 15th July, 1864.

Single and Double Iron Bedsteads.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 15th July, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 packages single and double iron bedsteads.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 15th July, 1864.

Highly Important and Unreserved Auction Sale of
Kerosene Lamps
Ditto Chandeliers
Ditto Chimneys
Ditto Globes
Ditto Wicks, &c.

To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Lamp Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 15th July, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of the above, just landed, Edward Hencken from New York, comprising an excellent assortment, viz.:—
Kerosene lamps, various designs
Ditto hanging ditto
Ditto chandeliers ditto
Ditto globes
Ditto chimneys
Ditto wicks, &c.
, The auctioneer, in directing the attention to this highly important sale, would beg to remind the trade and others that the entire shipment of kerosene lamps, chandeliers, chimneys, &c., will be positively sold without the least reserve, and therefore requests punctual attendance to the time advertised in consequence of the numerous lots to be disposed of.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 19th July, 1864.

☞ Salt's Burton Bottled Ale.
☞ Salt's Burton Bottled Ale.
☞ Salt's Burton Bottled Ale.

Just landed in excellent condition.
For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 19th July, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
135 casks Salt's Burton bottled ale.
Terms at sale.

Most Important to Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and the Trade.

Extensive Auction Sale of Boots and Shoes.

Bostock and Co.'s celebrated Manufacture.
By order of J. Springthorpe, Esq.
At the Stores, Wynyard-street.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 18th July.
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

ALEXANDER GRANT has been favoured with instructions from J. Springthorp, Esq., agent for Bostock and Co., to sell by auction, at the Stores, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY, 18th July, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
179 trunks Bostock's genuine manufacture, comprising the usual excellent assortment of men's, women's, and children's goods, ex Jason, William Duthie, and Royal Alice.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms, unusually liberal, at sale.

Barrett's Genuine Negrohead Tobacco.

To Speculators, Shippers, Storekeepers, Tobacconists, Country Buyers, and others.

40 half-tierces Barrett's Genuine Negrohead Tobacco.

Unreserved Auction Sale at Gilchrist's Bond, by order of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

FRIDAY, 15th July, at 11 o'clock.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at Gilchrist's Bond, THIS DAY, 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
40 half-tierces Barrett's genuine tobacco.
It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and to remove at once any doubt that might be entertained as to its genuineness, it is only necessary to state that Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., will guarantee its being the real "Barrett's" of their own importation. The samples are very superior, and are open for inspection at the Rooms of the auctioneer.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Timber.

Most Important to Ship Builders, Timber Merchants, Boat Builders, Cabinetmakers, and others.

Finest Moulmein Teak,
Square or Baulk Timber, Planks, and Boards.
The Cargo of the Alexander Baring, from Moulmein.
, The first shipment of the celebrated Moulmein Teak ever imported to Sydney.
For Sale by Auction, at Campbell's Wharf.

☞ Postponed in consequence of the goods not being landed, till
MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from W. H. Eldred, Esq., to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on MONDAY, 18th July, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of picked teak timber, ex Alexander Baring, from Moulmein, comprising
SQUARE OR BAULK TIMBER.
530 pieces, various sizes, from 12 x 10 to 30 x 26, lengths from 20 to 51 feet.
PLANKS.
40 pieces, 4, 5, 6, and 8 inch x 12 to 21 inches wide, 23 to 30 feet long
30 ditto, 2 inch, 10 to 12 inches wide
BOARDS.
166 pieces 1 inch, 12 inches wide
279 ditto 1 ditto, 10 ditto ditto
105 ditto ¾ ditto, 8 ditto ditto
778 ditto ½ ditto, 8 ditto ditto.
The sale of this choice shipment of Moulmein teak timber should command the attention of shipowners, timber merchants, coach builders, cabinet makers, and all persons requiring a really sound durable wood. It is needless to enlarge upon the many desirable qualities it possesses, as although teak timber has hitherto rarely been brought into this market, it is universally known and esteemed as one of the most valuable descriptions of wood in use, the "Moulmein teak" is especially in favour in Europe and in the Indian markets. It's light, easily worked, very durable, and possesses the rare quality of being impervious to corrosion from rust. The present shipment is the first parcel of Moulmein teak ever offered for sale in the colony. It has been chosen with due regard to the requirements of this market, and with especial care that none but timber of the best quality should be shipped. The sale being unreserved, offers to ship builders and others an opportunity of purchasing such as is seldom to be met with, and which it would be unwise to neglect.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers.
Extensive Auction Sale.

MONDAY, 18th July.

Bostock's, Eardensohn, and Turner, Brothers, and Hyde's manufacture.
Ex Jason.
Just landed.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 18th July, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
133 packages seasonable boots and shoes, as above.
Terms at sale.

Important and Extensive Auction Sale.

Oilmen's Stores, Groceries
Sugars, Teas, &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 19th July.

To Merchants, Grocers, Speculators, Shippers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 19th July, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores and groceries, parcels of teas, sugars, &c.
Terms at sale.

Seasonable Drapery, Calicoes, Blankets, Clothing, &c., just landed ex Jason, and William Duthie.

FRIDAY, 15th.
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A seasonable assortment of drapery, calicoes, blankets, clothing, &c.
36 and 38 inch forfars
White calicoes
72-inch grey ditto
36 ditto fine twills
Coloured coburgs
Black alpacas
Mixed ditto
Tartan dresses
Merino half-hose
Crimean shirts
Scotch twilled ditto
White O S ditto
Regatta, W and B
Gaiters and bootees
Coutille stays
Birdseye diaper
Huck towels
Diaper ditto
Welsh flannels
Crimean ditto
9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 counterpanes
Terry quilts
Diaper rugs
Waterproof clothing
Inverness capes, &c.
Terms at sale.

Felt Hats, Straw Brims
Stitched Brim
Canadians
Oxfords.

FRIDAY, 15th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 15th,
2 cases felt hats, straw brims, new shapes.
Terms, liberal.

Gents' Saxony Balmoral Caps
Mauve and Black ditto ditto
Corded Almas, leather-bound
Ditto ditto, cotton lined
Medium Bonnets.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
2 cases Scotch balmorals, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

No. 1 Best Boiled Navy Canvas,
14 x 18, 12 x 18, 22 x 20 Tarpaulins.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
30 bolts best boiled navy canvas
6, 22 x 20, tarpaulins
6, 14 x 18, ditto
6, 12 x 18, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Crimean Shirts.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12,
4 cases crimean shirts.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Now Landing from the William Duthie.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 19th,
109 trunks new goods
Now landing.
Terms at sale.

NEW SOUTH WALES COPPER.

Second Sale of
THE PRODUCE OF THE CADIANGULLONG MINE.

TERMS at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Directors of the Cadiangullong Consolidated Copper Mining Company to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July,
About ten tons of pure copper, the produce of, and smelted at
THE CADIANGULLONG MINES.
MORT and CO. have much pleasure in drawing especial attention to this
SECOND PUBLIC SALE OF NEW SOUTH WALES COPPER.
COPPER SPECIMENS on view at the Rooms.

DARLING HARBOUR, PYRMONT.

Valuable block containing nearly half an acre of land, being lot 28 of the PYRMONT ESTATE, having extensive frontage to the WATERS of DARLING HARBOUR and JOHN-STREET, together with the WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE thereon erected, containing 3 rooms.

TITLE—lease 99 years, from 1st July, 1853.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 20th July,
The residue of 99 years' lease from 1st July, 1853, of the abovementioned valuable block of land, subject only to a ground rent of £21 per annum.

ON MONDAY NEXT, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
Captain ROUNTREE'S well-known beautifully-situated property, DURHAM VILLA and GROUNDS, overlooking the harbour, formerly the residence and property of T. S. Mitchell, Esq., will be positively sold on the above date. Also
A LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, about one acre and three-quarters, overlooking Waterview Bay, city, and harbour, being part of Mr. Mort's well-known Waterview Estate. In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
PLANS on view at the Rooms, and the properties may be inspected prior to the sale.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

PITT-STREET, REDFERN.

VALUABLE CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, adjoining the Bromley Store and Post Office, being lot 21 of section 2 of the Redfern Estate, having about the following frontages—
60 feet to Pitt-street,
225 feet to Wells-street,
60 feet to a lane at the rear.

In one or three lots, to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described piece of land, known as the
CHOICEST UNOCCUPIED SITE in
PITT-STREET, REDFERN,
at the corner of Wells-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ON MONDAY NEXT, 18th July.

Mr. FARNELL'S beautifully situated suburban Estate, THE GROVE, 300 acres, fronting the Parramatta River, near the village of Ryde and the Gladesville Ferry, will be positively sold on the above date, in lots to suit purchasers.
LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street; or on application to the Proprietor, on the estate, who will point out the several lots for sale.
Terms, liberal.
Sale on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

YACHT ANNIE OGLE.—
CAPTAIN ROUNTREE'S celebrated first-class race and pleasure yacht ANNIE OGLE, with ballast, sails, running gear, &c., complete, as she now lies in Waterview Bay, Balmain, will be positively sold
On MONDAY next,
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, in consequence of the proprietor's immediate departure for New Zealand.
Inspection of the yacht is invited prior to the sale, and list of her performances and prizes may be obtained on application.
SALE ON MONDAY, 18th July.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

POSTPONED to MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock prompt.

At the Residence of Captain Rountree, Darling-street, Balmain, near Perdrian's Bay Ferry.

Suite of Drawing-room Furniture, rosewood, with red damask
Two Rosewood Card Tables
Elegant Loo Table, satin wood, elaborately inlaid with rosewood, exhibited at the Exhibition of All Nations, London, 1851.
Rich Antique Rosewood Sideboard, with mirror panels
Pier Glass and Sundries
Two Milch Cows.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the residence of Captain Rountree, Darling-street, Balmain, in consequence of his intended departure for New Zealand, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock prompt,
The above described furniture.
Terms, cash.

Postponed to MONDAY next, at half-past 2 o'clock PROMPT, at Captain Rountree's Wharf, Waterview Bay, Balmain.

To Engineers, Shipwrights, Dealers, and others.

Unreserved Sale,

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Captain Rountree's Wharf, Waterview Bay, Balmain, in consequence of his intended departure for New Zealand,
A large quantity of engineers' and shipwrights' tools, machinery, &c., comprising
A screw cutting lathe
A boring machine
Small ditto ditto
Large punching and clipping machine
Eight-horse steam engine, 2 boilers, and fittings, complete
Large engineers' grindstone
Chain cables, various sizes
Pair iron pumps
Pair California ditto
A life-boat, in working order
3 to 5 tons Lowmoor angle and plate iron
A quantity of pine plank, ironbark logs, and other timber
A large quantity of scrap iron
A number of water tanks
A quantity of old copper and brass, engineers' patterns, tube brushes, gauge cock, lubricators, indiarubber in sheets and rings; blacksmiths' tools, and fittings, &c., &c.
The whole must be positively cleared off, and the sale will commence at half-past 2 o'clock PROMPT.
CATALOGUES may be obtained on application at the Rooms, and the lots inspected prior to the sale.
Terms at sale.

Postponed to MONDAY next, at half-past 2 o'clock, prompt, at Captain Rountree's Wharf, Waterview Balmain.

A New Iron Paddle Steamer on the stocks, partly built, frame complete, planking and other material on the ground.
The steamer is specially adapted for harbour traffic, and the whole, as above, will be sold in one lot.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Captain Rountree, in consequence of his immediate departure for New Zealand, to sell by public auction, at Rountree's Wharf, Balmain, on MONDAY next, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
The above steamer in frame, with materials, &c., which may be inspected on the wharf. Time will be allowed to the purchaser to complete the boat, and every convenience afforded.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

VALUABLE CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the TRUSTEES OF THE SAVINGS' BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
The following
CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
LOT 1.—BATHURST-STREET WEST.
THREE COMMODIOUS SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT THREE-STORY HOUSES, a little below Sussex-street, erected by and known as the property of the late firm of Messrs. BRODIE and CRAIG, builders, and occupying about 54 feet frontage to the street.
LOT 2.—FRANCIS-STREET, HYDE PARK.
THE COLLEGE HOTEL, at the corner of Francis-street and Charles-street, occupied by Mr. J. B. Verdeu, and two dwelling-houses in Charles-street.
LOT 3.—GOULBURN-STREET.
SHOP, BAKEHOUSE, and DWELLING-HOUSE, occupied by the Co-operative Baking Company. This lot has a frontage of 64 FEET to Goulburn-street, near George-street, with a depth of about 126 feet, a large portion of which is still unoccupied.
LOT 4.—BRIDGE-STREET.
An allotment of land having 13 feet frontage to Bridge-street, on the north side, near George-street, between the properties occupied by Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., and Mr. Pritchard, bootmaker.
LOT 5.—LIVERPOOL-STREET.
Dwelling-house, No. 186, Liverpool-street, known as Mary Ann Cottage; also, 2 houses in Sale-street, at the rear, known as the property of the late Mr. Oliver Lockhart.
LOT 6.—BROUGHTON HOUSE AND GROUNDS, BALMAIN.
FIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, with 3 acres of improved grounds, on the Garryowen Wharf Road, at present occupied by John Keep, Esq., formerly the residence of Robert Scott Ross, Esq.
LOT 7.—4 ACRES 1 ROOD 35 PERCHES on the Garryowen Wharf Road, opposite Broughton House and grounds.
This is a beautiful site, enclosed, and otherwise improved.
LOT 8.—ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
Stone-built villa residence, with garden, orchard, &c., together with 2½ acres of land, being lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 16 of section 2, town of St. Leonards, fronting Miller and Blue streets.
This is one of the most valuable sites in the suburbs, commanding most extensive views of the harbour, and only a few minutes' walk from the ferries at Milson's and Blue's points.
☞ The whole of the above valuable properties will be positively sold on the above date. Further particulars will be announced in a future advertisement, or may be obtained, together with cards to view, at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Capitalists and others.
Valuable Household Property.
Township of Kiama.

TUESDAY, 19th July.

MR. D. L. DYMOCK has received instructions from W. D. Meares, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the above date, at the Steam Packet Hotel, Kiama,
All that allotment of land situated at the corner of Thomson and Bong Bong streets (adjoining the Messrs. Goodwin's property), and containing 1¼ acre; on which is erected a faithfully built and beautifully situated dwelling-house, containing 8 rooms, hall, and spacious verandah, with a substantial detached kitchen at the rear. The dwelling-house is constructed of weatherboards on a massive stone foundation; the rooms are plastered and ceiled with timber. The whole being enclosed and partly by a stone wall. In front of the house is a neatly laid-out garden. And at present occupied by Henry Connell, Esq.
The Auctioneer would call the attention of capitalists and those requiring a country residence to this eligible investment. From the almost daily communication with the metropolis, and its situation being one of the healthiest and most picturesque in the colony, together with the advantages which must accrue to property in the rapidly rising town of Kiama when the breakwater (which is now in course of erection) is complete,—is sufficient inducement to attain a ready sale.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs' duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	429	14	5
Gin	74	8	10
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	60	0	0
Whisky	103	11	5
Rum	262	3	3
Perfumed spirits	4	6	3
Wine	35	10	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	4	3	4
———— (in bottle)	19	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	97	12	0
Cigars	11	18	9
Tea	6	17	6
Coffee and chicory	85	11	6
Sugar, unrefined	180	0	0
Gold	6	18	8
Opium	36	0	0
Pilotage	13	9	6
Total	1429	11	11

The several produce auctioneers held to-day their weekly sales of wool and sheepskins. The wool market was very firm. The news from England of the satisfactory result of the May sales induced buyers to operate more freely, and at rates which show an advance of ½d to 1d. per lb. on previous quotations. The quantity of wool offered was 290 bales, all of which except 21 bales were sold. Sheepskins were also very firm, and realised extreme rates; a lot of lambskins brought 11d. per lb. The following was the result of the sales:—

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 151 bales, and sold all but 19. The principal lots were 17 bales fleece, Mt. Abundance, 20½d; 11 bales scoured, HML, 23¼d; 9 bales fleece, B, 17½d.; 18½ bales, M&R, 20d.; 9 bales greasy, HAP, 9½d. A lot, 5 bales of lambs' wool, in the grease, FH, very light, brought 13d. Prices ruled as follows:—Fleece, 16¾d. to 20½d. Scoured, 18¾d. to 23¼d. Grease, 8½d. to 13d. Handwashed, 17d. to 21d.

SHEEPSKINS.—About 6000 were sold, at from 6¼d. to 11d. per lb. The latter price was obtained for a lot of lambskins.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth sold to-day, 42 bales of wool, at the following prices: 26 bales, all faults, 8¾d. to 9d.; 2 bales, 6½d., and 14 bales grease, W, 10¾d. Ten lots of sheepskins were sold, at from 7¾d. to 7¼d. per lb.

Messrs. Durham and Irwin sold to-day, 33 bales of wool. The only lot of importance was 13 bales fleece, JT conjoined, which brought 18½d. Prices ruled thus:—Fleece, 17½d. to 18½d.; grease, 8d. to 12d.; locks, 13d. About 700 sheepskins were disposed of, at 7d. to 7¾d. per lb.

Mr. James Graham sold to-day by auction, 65 bales of wool at the following prices:—19 bales scoured, R in circle TV, 2s.; 10 bales greasy, A, 10d.; 32 bales, TL, 10d.; hand-washed, 12d; mixed, 10½d. Sheepskins realised from 7½d. to 8d. per lb.

Mr. J. G. Cohen held to-day a large sale of negrohead and cavendish tobacco. The tobacco was of an inferior quality; the prices obtained cannot therefore be considered as a fair test of the market. The prices realised ruled as follows:—Barratt's negrohead, in half-tierces, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10½d.; half-pounds, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; tens, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; and damaged tobacco, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.

Mr. W. Dean will offer, by auction, to-morrow (this day), 40 half-tierces of Barratt's negrohead tobacco.

The Lockett arrived to-day from California with 7718 bags wheat, 2428 sacks and 4000 half-sacks flour.

The news from California by the Lockett has been anticipated by the Amateur. The flour market has not therefore been affected by her arrival. A small sale was reported to-day at £28 per ton cash, but holders are not anxious to force sales at present.

We have one day's later news from Melbourne, namely, to the 9th instant. The *Age* reports as follows:—

The import market to-day shows little improvement in business generally. There has been a good deal of inquiry for candles by trade buyers, and some transactions have taken place at 9¼d, but as many holders ask higher prices, and some refuse to sell at all, pending the arrival of the mail, operations have not been heavy. In kerosene oil further purchases have taken place at advanced rates. 900 cases Downer's, per Agincourt, have been sold, to arrive, at 4s 9d. 250 cases Comet brought 4s 10d; 5s has also been paid for best brands, landed parcels, and holders now ask 5s 6d. Turpentine, in drums, has been sold at 9s 3d. There is a fair demand for port wine experienced, for Hunt's single diamond £40 is paid in trade lots, and £45 for double; one or two parcels have been disposed of at a shade under this figure. JDKZ geneva has been placed in fair quantities at 10s 6d. Muscatel raisins, new fruit, have been quitted at 8d per lb. Tasmanian wheat has been sold at 11s, and flour at £15 per ton.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Thomas Aitken, brewer, Victoria parade, was held to-day. The estate shows liabilities to the extent of about £4500 only in round numbers, and an overdraft to the bank of £6000, for which it held security to four times the amount. The creditors present showed so much confidence in Mr. Aitken's position that he was told that they were prepared to carry out any desire he might have for an extension of time, and it was finally agreed that he should give his acceptances at three, five, and seven months, with interest.

There has been an improved feeling to-day in the share market, and transactions have been more numerous. Sales by the brokers of the Stock Exchange of Colonial Bank at £7 15s, National Bank at £4 18s 6d, Melbourne Gas at £4 5s 6d, Australasian Fire and Marine Insurance at 67s 6d, Eaglehawk Association at 6s, Linscott's Reef at 5s 6d, New Chum Mining at 35s, North Grenville at £20 10s. Government Debentures are easier. Colonial and National Bank are both firm. For Collingwood Gas offers are not so strong. A slight advance observable in price of Melbourne Gas. Australasian Insurance have been sold at a further improvement —66s offered and 70s asked. Alliance are becoming scarce. For Victoria Life 37s 6d asked. Hobson's Bay Railway are at £60—£62.

Our dates from Nelson are to the 7th instant, and from Otago to the 22nd. The commercial news is unimportant.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At his Produce Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bones, &c.
MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 12 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Neatsfoot Oil, Hair, Horns, &c.
MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at a quarter-before 11 o'clock, Tallow and Hides; at 11 o'clock, Pork, Tongues, &c.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at a quarter-to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.
MR. R. MURIEL.—At the Residence of the late Mr. A. B. Davis, York-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Fixtures, Bar Counter, Beer Engine, and Sundries; at 11 o'clock, Watches, Rings, Brooches, Opera Glasses, Shawl Pins, Studs, &c.
MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At Dugald's Wharf, Miller's Point, at 3 o'clock, Lease of Wharf and Premises, Goodwill, Stock-in-trade, Weighing Machine, Horses, Drays, Office Furniture and Sundries, Steam Engines, Benches, Saws, &c.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Kerosene Lamps, Chandeliers, Chimney Globes, Wicks, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
MR. W. DEAN.—At Gilchrist's Bond, at 11 o'clock, Negrohead Tobacco.
MESSRS. H. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glass and Earthenware.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery, Calicoes, Blankets, Clothing, Felt Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Crimean Shirts, Navy Canvas, and Tarpaulins.
MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Corn, Straw, Chaff, &c.
MR. H. R. REID.—At his Stores, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock, Hides, Pickled Tongues, &c.
MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway Depot, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw; at 11 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Pigs, Hides, Sheepskins, Pumpkins, &c.
MR. W. CREGO.—At his Rooms, Market-street, Engravings, Furniture, Watches, Cutlery, Clothing, and Sundries.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Springcarts, Harness, &c.
MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw.
MR. J. WALLIS.—At the Railway Terminus, at half-past 9 o'clock, Hay and Straw; at the City Depot, at 10 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Butter, Bacon, Cheese, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Buggies, Waggons, Springcarts, &c.

FARMING OPERATIONS.—Much of the land in the immediate neighbourhood of Maitland—at Lochend, Louth Park, and Bolwarra—is yet in too damp a state to put the plough through, and only on the higher parts of these and other lands has a commencement been made by the settlers towards re-sowing. Nearly all the Phœnix Park farmers have begun again to till their land, some of them having already got barley and oats sown. On Raworth and Narrowgut the farmers have been busy preparing and cropping their land, or such part of it as is sufficiently dry, which may be about half. On Woodville and Wallalong, we are informed, the farms are yet too damp to be worked. The renewed rain, should it continue, will tend very much to interfere with the carrying on of farming operations.—*Maitland Mercury.*

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Meteorological Observations for the week ending July 9th, 1864.

Day.	Barometer corrected to 32 Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Direction of Wind. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Force of Wind. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Temperature. Maximum shade.	Minimum shade.	Maximum sun.	Humidity.	Extent of Cloud. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Rain Gauge. 9 a.m.	Ozone.
Sun. July 3	30.007	29.949	30.003	W	SW	WSW	0.04	0.49	0.25	58.9	48.6	84.0	91	7	10	10	...	10
Monday ... 4	.914	.931	29.926	WNW	SSW	W by S	0.25	2.25	0.01	59.0	45.7	102.3	90	1	1	0	*1.275	10
Tuesday ... 5	29.788	.629	.641	W	WSW	W	0.25	0.25	0.25	61.4	46.7	104.9	76	1	1	0	.009	9
Wed. ... 6	.577	.464	.584	NNW	WNW	W	2.25	6.25	0.49	63.5	46.5	102.5	57	5	9	0	.000	1
Thursday... 7	.632	.656	.721	WNW	W by N	WNW	0.25	4	6.25	61.8	52.5	101.4	56	0	0	0	.000	1
Friday ... 8	.755	.762	.896	WNW	SW	W	4	4	2.25	60.5	45.6	104.0	57	0	4	0	.000	5
Saturday ... 9	30.013	.954	30.041	W	SSW	W	0.25	1	0.25	59.5	45.8	101.0	65	0	1	0	.000	1
Mean......	29.835	29.784	29.830							60.2	47.7	100.0	70	2.0	3.7	0.3	1.284	5.7

REMARKS.

July 3rd,—9 a.m., light rain; clouds coming from E, very heavy rain with small hail at 9.50 and 10.30 a.m.; 9 p.m. fine, lightning in N.W. and E. at 8.40 p.m. (* Two days rain.)
4th.—9 a.m., fine; 3 p.m., fine and clear.
5th.—9 a.m., fine; 3 p.m., fine; 9 p.m., dark in S. horizon.
6th.—9 a.m., fine; drops of rain 3.30 p.m.; 9 p.m., fine; much lightning to E. during the evening.
7th.—9 a.m., fine; 3 p.m., fine; 9 p.m., fine and clear.
8th.—9 a.m., fine; 3 p.m., fine; 9 p.m., fine and clear.
9th.—9 a.m., fine; 3 p.m., fine and clear.

Mean temperature of water in Bay at 9 a.m. 60·1.
The force of the wind is estimated in pounds on the square foot, from 0 to 36, according to the Observer's judgment.
The humidity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.; saturation being 100.
The extent of cloud is represented by the tenths of the sky obscured at the time of observation.
The amount of ozone is determined by Dr. Moffat's test; and a scale the highest number in which is 10.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FLOOD RELIEF.—The committee met on Tuesday evening at the Municipal Council Chambers for the purpose of receiving reports of the further progress of the collection of funds. Correspondence between the General Relief committee and this committee was read, the sum of £266 having been forwarded as the first instalment from this district. Letters were read from the local committees at Windsor and Richmond, respecting the donation of blankets from Messrs. J. and W. Byrnes, and the mode of transmission. It was reported to the meeting that the blankets had been forwarded. Communications from the surveying parties of Messrs. Kennedy and Ashplant, near Bathurst, accompanying amounts of collections made among the members of the parties, and forwarded to this committee, were also read. The various collectors handed in additional sums, and the treasurer reported that a further sum of £146 4s. 8d. had been received, making the total collections up to the time of meeting £412 4s. 8d. A second instalment of £140 was directed to be forwarded to the treasurers of the general committee. It appeared that from one or two of the outlying districts, in which collections had been made, the amounts had been forwarded directly, either to the general or Windsor committees. It was resolved to meet again on Monday evening next, the lists then to be closed and prepared for publication. Collections were made on Sunday last, in the churches of St. John, and All-Saints (Episcopal), St. Andrew's (Presbyterian), and the Wesleyan Chapel, Macquarie-street, in aid of the fund.

The other day Mr. H. T. Jones, a resident in the vicinity of the old Racecourse, was attacked by an infuriated wild cow. The mad animal was upon him before he could get out of its way, but by seizing its horns he succeeded in saving himself, and was carried along on the head of the animal for a considerable distance. A continued struggle lasted for some time, the cow trying to shake him off, then falling with him, and endeavouring to drive her horns into him. Mr. Jones cried for assistance, but was not heard. When almost wholly exhausted he succeeded in getting free, and ran, being again pursued by the beast. He eventually got within the enclosure of Mr. F. Oakes's grounds, and there received assistance. He was then in a miserable condition from fright and exhaustion, his clothes torn to pieces, and covered with mud. The cow was afterwards shot. It appears, much to the annoyance of the residents in that part of the town, that it is the frequent practice of drovers to leave stray bullocks or cows out of their flock in the neighbourhood of the Racecourse, and afterwards to return for them, a practice which it is to be hoped will no longer be permitted to continue.

POLICE COURT, TUESDAY, 12TH JULY.—Before Messrs. Langley and Suttor.—A certificate for license was granted to Thomas Pearce, of Liverpool, for the Wheelwright's Arms Inn, Macquarie-street, Liverpool. Jassamy, a Chinese, convicted of using indecent language, was fined 20s., or one calendar month in gaol.—Wednesday, 13th July. Before Messrs. Langley and C. Byrnes: C. Bamfield, an inmate of the Invalid Establishment, who had absconded and got drunk, was ordered to be confined for forty-eight hours, then to be returned to the establishment.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—At the sitting of the Bench on Saturday, Sergeant John Kelly was appointed inspector of weights and measures for the town and district.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—There was not a quorum present at the usual fortnightly meeting yesterday afternoon.

THE WEATHER.—It is again raining, and has been so, with some intermissions, since Tuesday evening.

VICTORIA.

WE quote from the News of the Day, of the Melbourne *Age* of 9th instant, as follows:—

That journal says:—The revenue returns for the half-year ending the 30th of June are published. The account exhibits a balance on the wrong side of £212,858. The decrease, as usual, is nearly all under the head of "Territorial" revenue. The "Customs" have yielded £20,000 more than the estimate. But the wharfage rates exhibit a deficiency of £19,306. Mr. Verdon's calculation was £30,000; the actual receipts are only £10,693. To this amount must be added £11,263 of registration fees, which were included under the general denomination of wharfage rates in the Treasurer's statement. The actual deficiency is, consequently, about £8000; but, as the larger impost will be collected during the next six months, it is probable that, by the end of the year, the loss will be made up. Against the total increase in the Customs there is a set-off of about £8500 decrease in the Excise. But it arises from publicans' and other licenses, which have been handed over to municipal bodies. The only large item remaining to the Government is on spirits distilled in Victoria, which exceeds Mr. Verdon's estimate by £3184. He expected to receive £4000; he has got £7184. Passing to the Territorial division, we find the land revenue deficient £175,836. The gold export duty, £5624. Miners' rights, £2276; and leases of auriferous lands, £594. The land revenue is in excess of the amount obtained during the same period of 1864 by £53,710. The large apparent deficiency under this head will probably disappear next quarter, when the squatters' assessments will have fallen due. It cannot be concealed, however, that it is only by forcing large quantities of land into the market that the account has been made to appear as satisfactory as it is. This mode of raising revenue, however, must speedily cease, as nearly all the available land has been sold, and very much more than was required to meet the legitimate demands of the public. The railway income, although £24,680 in excess of the first half of last year, falls short, nevertheless, of the Treasurer's estimate by £25,073. The water rates have yet to be collected, and, consequently, add at present to the deficit £12,500. No doubt, during the next half-year the railway traffic will considerably improve. The wool season is approaching; and during the spring there will be more traffic both in goods and passengers. The electric telegraph barely reaches the estimate, but shows an increase of £1436 upon the receipts of the first half of 1863. "Ports and Harbours" have yielded nearly as much as was expected, and "Postage" an increase of £1683 on the estimate, and £3539 on the receipts of the corresponding period of 1863. Those wayward sources of revenue, "Fees," "Fines and Forfeitures," and "Miscellaneous," together reach £48,320, against the Treasurer's estimate of £53,550. The total amount, as we have said, is £212,858 below the estimate, but £94,406 in excess of the revenue during the same period of 1863. On the whole the statement is satisfactory. The water rates, which have yet to come in; the deficiency in the railway traffic, which will be made up during the next six months; and the decrease in the land revenue, against which is to be set the squatters' assessment, payable in the second half of the year, together make up the deficiency. If the consumption of dutiable articles be taken as an indication of a healthy social condition, there are no grounds for assuming that the colony is less prosperous than formerly. Apart from wharfage rates and registration fees, the Customs' receipts are £35,966 in excess of the first half of 1863. The increase is chiefly upon spirits, wines, tea, and opium. On beer there is a decrease of £5793, showing that the colonial article is rapidly taking the place of the imported.

It has been resolved by the "Heales Monument Committee" to invite subscriptions for the erection of a memorial over the grave of the departed gentleman.

The pistols used and masks worn by Woods and Carver, in their attempted robbery at the Collingwood bank, were found on Thursday night last in the water-closets behind the Great Eastern Restaurant, Bourke-street. Information of their supposed whereabouts was given to the police by a daughter of the man in whose house some of the ruffians were taken, who had seen them throwing something there on the morning of the robbery.

From a notice in last night's *Gazette* we learn that Mr. Shovelbottom, the late curator of intestate estates, has been relieved of his duties, and Mr. Frederick John Bury appointed in his stead.

That crime, although it may escape present detection and punishment, seldom goes unrewarded eventually was instanced at the Castlemaine police court on Thursday last. The *Mail* says:—"A man named William Poole, who had been apprehended on a charge of bigamy, was found, when in custody, to answer very minutely the personal description of a horse-stealer, who had carried on his exploits very extensively in the Carisbrook district as far back as 1861. We understand there will be little difficulty in bringing at least three separate charges home to him."

At the close of the late Rifle Association matches it was arranged that Mr. Middlemiss, of the Geelong Artillery, should fire a match against each of the celebrated metropolitan riflemen, and that Colonel Rede and he should shoot another match against the two gentlemen referred to, the distance being 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards, seven shots at each range. "The matches," says the *Geelong Advertiser*, "were accordingly shot at Geelong, on 25th ultimo, the Geelong gentlemen winning in each case. Captain Irving's score was 95, and Mr. M'Naughton (of the St. Kilda Artillery) 108 points. Colonel Rede's score was 103, and Mr. Middlemiss' 109 points. The weather being very unfavourable, and the shooting in consequence not so good as it ought to have been on either side, a second series of matches was agreed to, and came off on Tuesday last at the North Melbourne Butts, at Footscray. It was supposed that the strange ground would prove the downfall of the Geelong gentlemen, but they were again victorious. Colonel Rede, who shot splendidly, scoring 135, and Mr. Middlemiss 121, Captain Irving 99, and Mr. M'Naughton 105. The wind on each occasion was blowing strongly across the range, making it almost impossible to shoot at the ranges where the standing position had to be adhered to."

From Ballarat we have the account of another fearful mining accident, which occurred about half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at the claim of the Garibaldi Company, Durham Lead, whereby two miners have lost their lives, and a third has been severely injured. The *Star* says:—"From such particulars of the case as we have been able to ascertain, it appears that the three men were at work below in a drive, when, apparently without any warning, a mass of earth and rotten rock fell from the roof of the drive, completely burying two of them, named John Heade, generally known by the name of 'Cockney Jack,' and John Jenkins, who were engaged at the time in filling a truck. The third man, named Stephen Moyle, who was standing a little distance off, escaped with a broken leg, caused by the truck striking him. He was also, to some extent, covered with the fallen earth, but he was very speedily extricated, with no other injury than that already stated. Immediately after the accident a number of miners were set to work to clear away the earth, but when our informant left, an hour afterwards, they had not then nearly half completed their labour. Some of the pieces of rock which fell are so large that it was thought it would be necessary to blast them before they could be removed. The unfortunate men must have been killed almost instantaneously."

A company has been formed in Ballarat, for carrying on gold-mining operations in Carnarvonshire, North Wales. For some time past, the English papers have given accounts of the discovery of auriferous quartz in North Wales, and the yields reported have occasionally been rather enticing to persons of a speculative disposition. It appears that Mr. Theophilus Williams, an old resident in Ballarat, and owner of the ground now being worked by the Essex Company, has gone on a visit to his native country, and has become enamoured of the prospects open to quartz investors in North Wales. He has formed a scheme for mining there, and has invited his Ballarat mining friends to join in the speculation, several of whom have taken up shares. It is stated that one or two lots of stone crushed from the Carnarvonshire mines have produced large quantities of gold, an average of twenty-five or twenty-six ounces to the ton having been realised in one instance.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the I. R. M. Co.'s steamer Auckland, we have papers to the 7th instant from Nelson; to the 2nd, from Otago; from Wellington, Lyttelton, and Canterbury to the same date; and from Wanganui and Marlborough to the 29th ultimo.

NELSON.

REPORTED DEATH OF MR. GEORGE DUPPA.—The *Examiner* of 2nd instant mentions that a gentleman, who had just returned from the South, states that news had arrived in Canterbury of the death of an old and esteemed colonist, Mr. George Duppa, two days before the vessel's arrival in England.

ACCLIMATISATION.—The same paper of the 7th instant, noticing the arrival at Nelson of the barque Violet, from London, says:—A very considerable number of English birds were placed on board this ship in England, consigned to the Government of this province, under the care of Mr. Kelling, but we regret to hear that, out of six dozen sparrows, only two have survived the voyage. All the larks have died; of six thrushes which were placed on board, only three are living, with seven or eight blackbirds, twelve starlings, eight linnets, as many yellow hammers, and a larger number of chaffinches and greenfinches. Mr. Kelling had shipped on board the Violet three dozen birds, as a present to our Acclimatisation Society, but unfortunately, of these only one lark and two linnets have survived.

ESCAPE FROM GAOL.—On Sunday, at noon, four prisoners escaped from our gaol, namely, Thomas Johnson, sentenced to four years' hard labour, for having stabbed George Martin, second mate of the American ship Lorenzo Sabine; John Robinson, alias Jones, remanded to gaol by the Resident Magistrate, in order to await the arrival of a warrant from New South Wales, consequent on his having been charged with obtaining goods under false representations from Messrs. Levi, of Sydney; and John Perry and John Russell, recently committed to gaol to await their trial for a burglary committed by them on Wednesday night last. It appears, by all we can collect, that those prisoners who were desirous of escaping—after escape had been decided upon—had stayed in the kitchen, those who preferred remaining in gaol going into the yard, where they so carefully watched the turnkey's window, and held such close conversation with each other, as to at once arouse the turnkey's suspicion, and cause him to visit the kitchen, in which a hole, about one foot square, made in the side of the brick chimney, at once told him that some of the prisoners had escaped. As showing the efficiency of our gaol, we may mention that, without any other assistance, than, perhaps, that rendered by a chip of wood, the mortar between the bricks was scraped out, the bricks removed, and those who desired to do so had escaped within, perhaps, ten minutes. So quickly indeed did the prisoners decamp, that one of them left his jacket behind him, while a second, who let his cap fall outside in getting through the hole, did not remain to pick it up. Two of the escaped prisoners (Perry and Russell) have, by their own account, served fifteen years at Cockatoo Island. Of the four, only one (Russell) remains at large, the others having been retaken next day.—*Nelson Examiner*, June 28.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF NELSON.—On account of increasing ill-health, the Bishop of Nelson has been compelled to resign the charge of his diocese. In communicating this resolution to the public, through the Press, his Lordship's secretary remarks:—"Seeing that the resignation must be tendered to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that a delay of many months must occur before a successor can arrive in the colony, the Bishop has offered to go on administering the diocese, to the best of his power, for the next eighteen months."

INDIGENT DIGGERS (?).—The perusal of our police reports for the last two Mondays will, probably, render many persons incredulous as to the actual amount of want and suffering under which "the unemployed" are alleged to be suffering at the present moment. On the evening of Saturday sen'night, several diggers might be seen parading the town in a state of drunkenness, molesting and, in several instances, doing serious injury to the more peaceably disposed members of the community with whom they happened to come in contact. Three of these gentry were consigned to the tender mercies of the police, and, on the following Monday morning, received condign punishment at the hands of the resident magistrate. The examination of the contents of their well-lined pockets, consequent on their imprisonment, proved that they, at all events, had no claims to be ranked under the category of "starving" diggers. One of these worthies, we understand, lost £50 on Friday evening, for the recovery of which he has offered a reward of £10. Yesterday morning, two other representatives of the "mining interest" were also fined at the Resident Magistrate's Court, for drunken and disorderly conduct, one of whom had upon his person no less a sum than £252, in notes, gold receipts, and deposit receipts.—*Examiner*, June 28th.

OTAGO.

We quote as follows from the *Otago Daily Times* of 2nd instant:—

The immigration and emigration returns for this province for the quarter just ended show a balance of departures against arrivals of 4233 souls. The returns are in detail as follows:—Immigration to ports beyond the colony, 999; of which number 515 were male adults, 269 female adults, and 215 children; the arrivals coastwise numbered 2197; of whom 2014 were male adults, 137 female adults, and 46 children. The departures for the quarter amounted to a total of 7429 souls, of whom 2333 went to ports beyond the colony, and 5096 to other New Zealand ports—chiefly to Picton and Havelock. Of the departures to foreign ports, 2069 were male adults, 166 female adults, and 98 children. The emigration coastwise was composed of 4840 male adults, 163 female adults, and 93 children. Large as is the balance against the province, a little consideration will show that the loss is not so great as it appears, and that the colony as a whole is no very great sufferer. The balance against the province composed of the departures to foreign ports—principally to Melbourne—is much less than it is generally considered, being only 1334. That balance is entirely made up of male adults, there being a considerable excess of arrivals over departures in respect to women and children. The great drain of population has been caused by the rush to Marlborough. No less than 4840 male adults have proceeded to New Zealand ports, of whom 2014 have returned. It is also worthy of remark that there is a steady moderate flow of population back again to this province from the northern ports, and it is very probable that the next quarter will very much reduce the balance against Otago.

MANUHERIKIA.—The continued falling of the river has a most beneficial effect upon the commercial interests of this township. Population is once more seeking this favourite district, and settling along the banks of the Molyneux. Deserted claims are again re-occupied; and, with the present favourable aspect of the weather, there can be little doubt but that a season of prosperity is before the large number of tradespeople who have so long and so patiently watched for the coming of better times. The half-mile beach is as lively as ever; and those claims that have been cleared from the debris of the last flood are yielding equally as well as before; besides, about half-a-dozen fresh claims have been started. At the point opposite the township great activity prevails, mining operations being carried on on a scale of magnitude not hitherto attempted in this district. The long-neglected piece of ground is about a quarter of a mile in length by a depth of 150 to 200 feet. It has doubtless at one time been the site of the ancient river, but through causes unexplainable at present there now exists in its place a huge sandbank, abutting immediately on a rocky precipice, and the current of water which originally flowed there has been diverted considerably towards the shore at the Manuherikia Junction. Till very lately this was always considered as "duffer ground," as scarcely any gold could be obtained in the beach, but when the river rose last time the attention of the miners was attracted further into the bank, and an extensive layer of highly auriferous gravel was speedily struck. There are about fifteen frontage claims and nearly as many back ones in this particular point of level, but the back claims cannot be wrought till such times as those in front are worked out and abandoned. In a few cases the two parties have amalgamated, but that laudable system has not yet generally been adopted. Three of these claims are in fine working order, viz., the Frenchman's, Carr's, and another, and are each yielding from twenty to twenty-four ounces of gold per day; the depth of washdirt is about five feet thick, from which prospects will average a penny-weight to the shovelful. The stripping is from eighty to a hundred feet, and necessarily entails a large expenditure for hired labour, but as the yield of gold is so large, the amount paid for wages becomes an insignificant item.

THE DUNSTAN, 28th June.—The weather still continues very severe, and, to all appearance, a long duration of sharp frosty weather has set in. The river is falling rapidly, and in a very few days will be as low again as ever. Business is rather dull, but everybody is hopeful, as the chances of the river being down are well nigh a dead certainty. The coal pit is once more yielding a supply of the precious fuel. A splendid seam was struck in the new shaft yesterday.

CANTERBURY.

Adverting to the Canterbury Railway Loan, one of the local journals (the *Press*) remarks:—The intelligence from England of the state of the money market is not encouraging. Of the first instalment of the Lyttelton and Christchurch railway debentures, only £39,000 had been sold out of the £50,000, and it was doubted whether the second £50,000 could be successfully placed on the market at all. The Union Bank, it will be recollected, had advanced £75,000 on the £100,000 of debentures thus placed in their hands. It is stated that almost the whole of the Canterbury debentures sold were bought by persons having personal connection with, or acquaintance with, the province.

The *Canterbury Standard* of 28th ultimo states that perhaps one of the most important trials that had ever taken place in the Supreme Court for the district had just concluded, it having extended over three days. The case referred to is Moorehouse v. Moore and others, for £7000 damages alleged to be sustained by defendants' sheep communicating scab to the plaintiff's sheep. The case for the plaintiff was a most difficult one to prove, but it was greatly simplified by the admission on the part of the defendants, viz., that their scabby sheep trespassed on the plaintiff's run. Verdict for the plaintiff £2000.

Referring to the proposed improvements upon the harbour of Lyttelton, the *Times* of 23rd ultimo observes:—The cost, estimated at £350,000, is such as to cause the Province to wait a while before deciding. We may, however, accept the design as the best possible, and set at once about the works necessary for present wants. The extension of iron jetties by means of iron screw piles is the plan indicated for immediate service; but before this is done the mud must be sounded down to the hard bottom, and the piles then ordered of the proper length from England. Cannot the screws be made here, and wooden piles used with them for immediately pressing works? We are certain the plan is feasible, and it is the only one which promises to satisfy our wants soon enough. A gradual improvement from worse to better is preferable to remaining in a bad state till the best good can be attained. The next step will be to order suitable iron piles and a dredge, as pointed out in the report.

WANGANUI.

The *Wellington Independent* of the 28th ultimo says:—"News has reached town of a threatened attack on the friendly natives up the Wanganui River. On Friday a letter was received by the Putiki natives, the messenger delivering which had been instructed to act as a 'fiery cross' on his way down, summoning the various pas to send up assistance, in consequence of an attack having been threatened by Tahana Turoa. The letter was written seventy miles up the river, on the 24th June, and states that portion of Pehi's people are at the head of the attacking party, but by whom they are supported is not known. Big guns and soldiers, as well as natives, were written for; to this, however, the Putiki natives demurred, and they started by themselves, well supplied with arms and ammunition, on Saturday morning. The attack was looked upon as imminent, and those to whom the letter was addressed were urged not to sleep at night while travelling up. Strange to say Pehi was himself living at a friendly pah, and when he heard the name of the hapu who were heading the fight, lamented the degeneracy of the times in which such an obscure party were allowed to exercise so great an influence—his own influence evidently being now of little weight. Te Ua, the high priest of the Pai Mairiri (who now declares himself a Jew), had endeavoured to resist the determination to attack, but finding them bent on war, had bade them take the consequences. The Storm Bird will probably return from Wanganui on Wednesday, and by her we may get important news. It was generally understood that all but some ten or twenty of the Taranakis and Ngatiruanuis had returned to their own districts.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PATRICK M'GLINN are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his beloved wife, MARY; to move from his residence, 188, Riley-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. FRANCIS WOODWARD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late Wife, CHARLOTTE, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; to move from his residence, 367, Bourke-street. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PATRICK M'GLINN are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased WIFE, to move from his residence, 188, Riley-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr EDWARD ROWLEY are invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, Dowling-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PITT-STREET.—Congregational Tune Book and Chant Books used in the above place of worship, on sale at S. GOOLD'S, 178, Corner of Pitt and King streets.

JUST OPENED, ex GRENADIER, NOVELTIES in Gentlemen's Scarfs, consisting of the All Right, Aerial, Prince Alfred's Own, &c.
Gentlemen's linen wristbands, favourite shapes
Tartan Tom Thumb ties—all the clans
Elastic braces—new designs
A beautiful parcel of gentlemen's silk umbrellas, in brown, myrtle, blue, and black, with Fox's paragon frames, being both strong and light—natural sticks
A choice assortment of gentlemen's hosiery.
S. H. LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

GRAY HAIR.—Try DEEPER'S Infallible Hair Dye to change red or gray hair to a natural brown or black colour without staining the skin. 382, George-street.

LEECHES' breech-loading RIFLE, complete, for SALE, price £17, at BRUSH and MAC DONNELL'S, George-street.

YORKSHIRE FLAGGING, suitable for the requirement of the Sydney Paving Act, 1s. per superficial foot, or 14d. per foot laid. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

A SITUATION wanted, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Good references. M. L., HERALD Office.

A PROFESSED Female Cook is open to daily ENGAGEMENTS; good references. 4, Botany-street, South Head Road.

COMPOSITOR Wanted. EXAMINER Office, Tamworth. Apply immediately.

FURNISHED BEDROOM wanted; Chippendale, Redfern, or Surry Hills. B. H., HERALD Office.

HARDWOOD CROOKS and KNEES wanted. JOHN CUTHBERT, Miller's Point.

SEVERAL good SERVANTS waiting ENGAGEMENTS at Mrs. CRADDOCK'S office, 10, Bridge-st.

STORE, or Close SHED, required in the neighbourhood of Haymarket, or Sussex-street; must be dry, with access by dray to a public road. Apply, by letter only, stating terms, to F., Northumberland House, Jamison-st.

STORE, or Close SHED, required for dry goods. Apply, by letter, to F. E., Northumberland House, Jamison-st.

TO TUTORS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT MASTER, competent to take charge of the junior English Classes in a school near Sydney. It is especially desirable that he be a good reader and a good penman. Apply by letter to T. W. PINHEY, Esq., Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LANDLORDS.—Wanted, constant Employment, by a handy man. Address J. P., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good HAND. FAHEY and CO.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, a FOREWOMAN. FRANCIS, 275, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted a good junior HAND. W. A. M'CREA, 629, George-street.

TO CAPTAINS.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Under-STEWARD, London or Liverpool. J. W. S., HERALD Office.

TEAMS WANTED, for
Lachlan — Tambaroora
Wellington — Sofala
Bathurst — Lambing Flat.
JOHN FRAZER and Co., 97, York-street.

WANTED, Ladies', Gents', Children's Clothing, Boots, all sorts. W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-st., nr. Erskine-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; one that can wash and iron. 89, Botany-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED a SITUATION as BARMAID; town or country; good references. C. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for the country, a Youth as GROCER'S ASSISTANT. HAIGH and BROWN, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. WILLIAM PARKER, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, one large or two small unfurnished ROOMS. T. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a tidy, useful GIRL, about 16. Apply to Mrs. DEANE, 7, Bridge-street.

WANTED, in the City or Woolloomooloo, two Unfurnished ROOMS. Address P. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Music PUPILS in Balmain; terms moderate. Address Y. Y. Y., Sandon's, George-st.

WANTED, to Rent a SAFETY, Horse, and Harness, for three months. Address J. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; also, Nurse Girl. 1, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, an active GIRL accustomed to general housework. Apply No. 79, Botany-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, to SELL a SECOND CABIN TICKET to CALIFORNIA. Apply 317, George-street.

WANTED, Furnished APARTMENTS in Macquarie-street North. A. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED (central), Bed and Sitting-room, furnished or part. Terms moderate. T. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GIRL to nurse a child, and make herself generally useful. 128, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a WOMAN COOK. Beary's dining-rooms, 474, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good laundress. Apply after ten, at 8, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a BOY who can write a good hand. Apply 437, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a Farming MAN. Apply W. SHORT, Produce Stores, Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as Nurse. Apply after 9 o'clock, at 89, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mr. ISAAC SOLOMONS, 58, York-street.

WANTED, a small Dairy FARM, near a railway station. Address DAIRY, Post Office, Parramatta.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a second COOK. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at the Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, good TROUSERS FINISHERS—after machine. Apply No. 155, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at 209, Macquarie-street, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED, an active LAD; one used to ... preferred. Devonshire House, 157, George-st...

WANTED, a General Servant. Mrs. ... corner King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, good Farming MEN. Apply ... LOWTHER, Commercial Stores, ...

WANTED, an active LAD, 14 years of age ... Hunter-street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a young Man as Second COOK ... look after a horse. 211, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, MEN, to make light ... hip boots. Sydney Boot Factory, ...

WANTED, a small SHOP, centrally situated ... C. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, the Person to return the ... taken by mistake from KOHN and CO.'S ...

WANTED, a strong active GIRL, as General SERVANT. 94, Hunter-street between ...

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to make herself generally useful. Mrs. HARPHAM, ...

WANTED, a SITUATION as General Servant in a small family. S., 512, Bourke-street, ...

WANTED, to purchase 20 Sheep and ... GIBSON'S Horse Depot, 253, Castlereagh...

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, who ... from Mrs. WARD, Victoria-terrace, ...

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